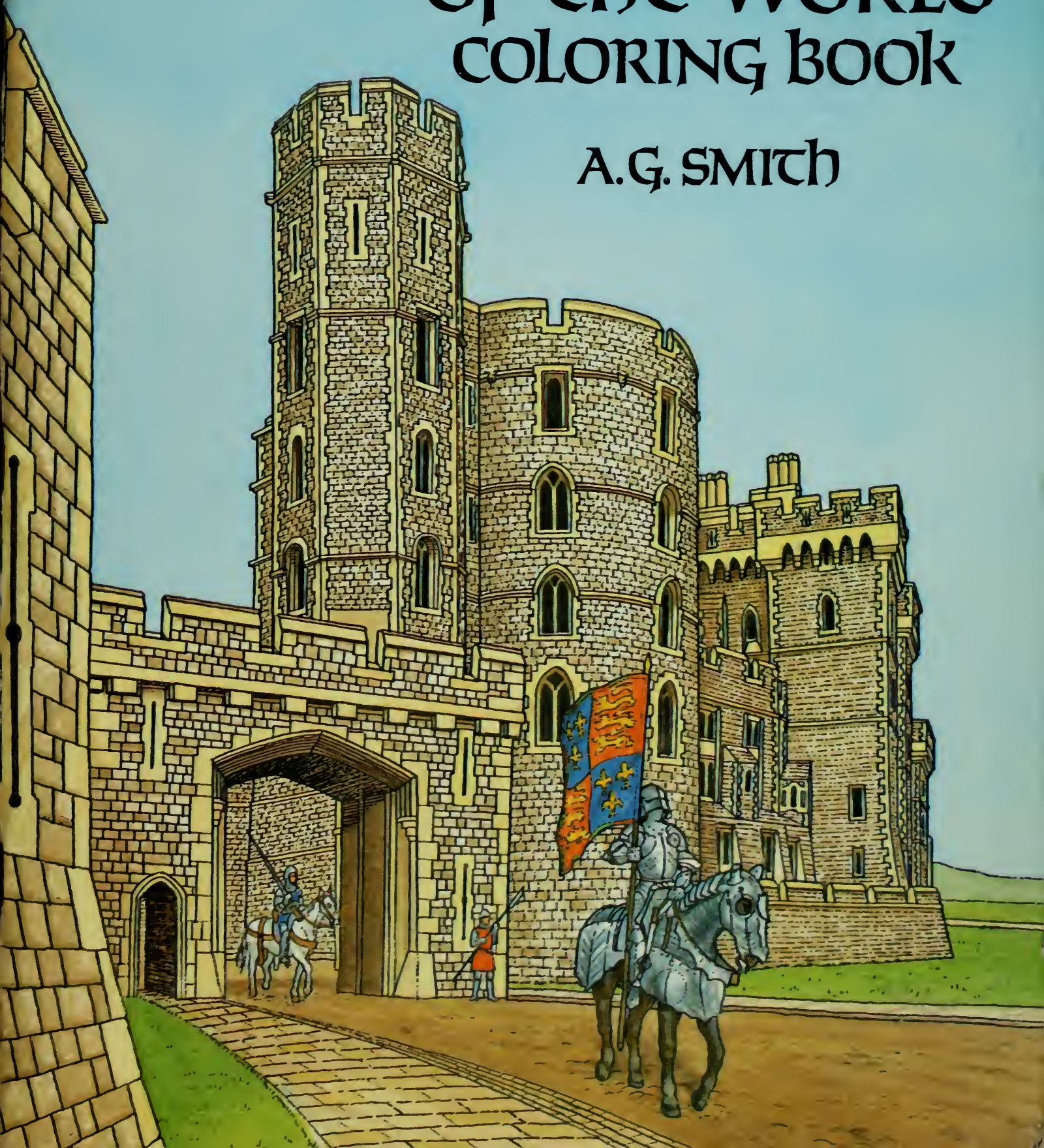


CASTLES OF THE WORLD COLORING BOOK

A.G. SMITH





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A. G. Smith



Dover Publications, Inc., New York

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publisher's NOTE

Although fortifications have been prominent in the human landscape since prehistory, the castle with which we are familiar was basically a product of medieval Europe. For centuries after the final dissolution of the Roman Empire, no kings and not even the Holy Roman Emperors had real control over all the areas they claimed, and the individual feudal lords had to see to their own protection, using the most suitable features of their local terrain—crag, rivers, seacoast—as defensible building sites.

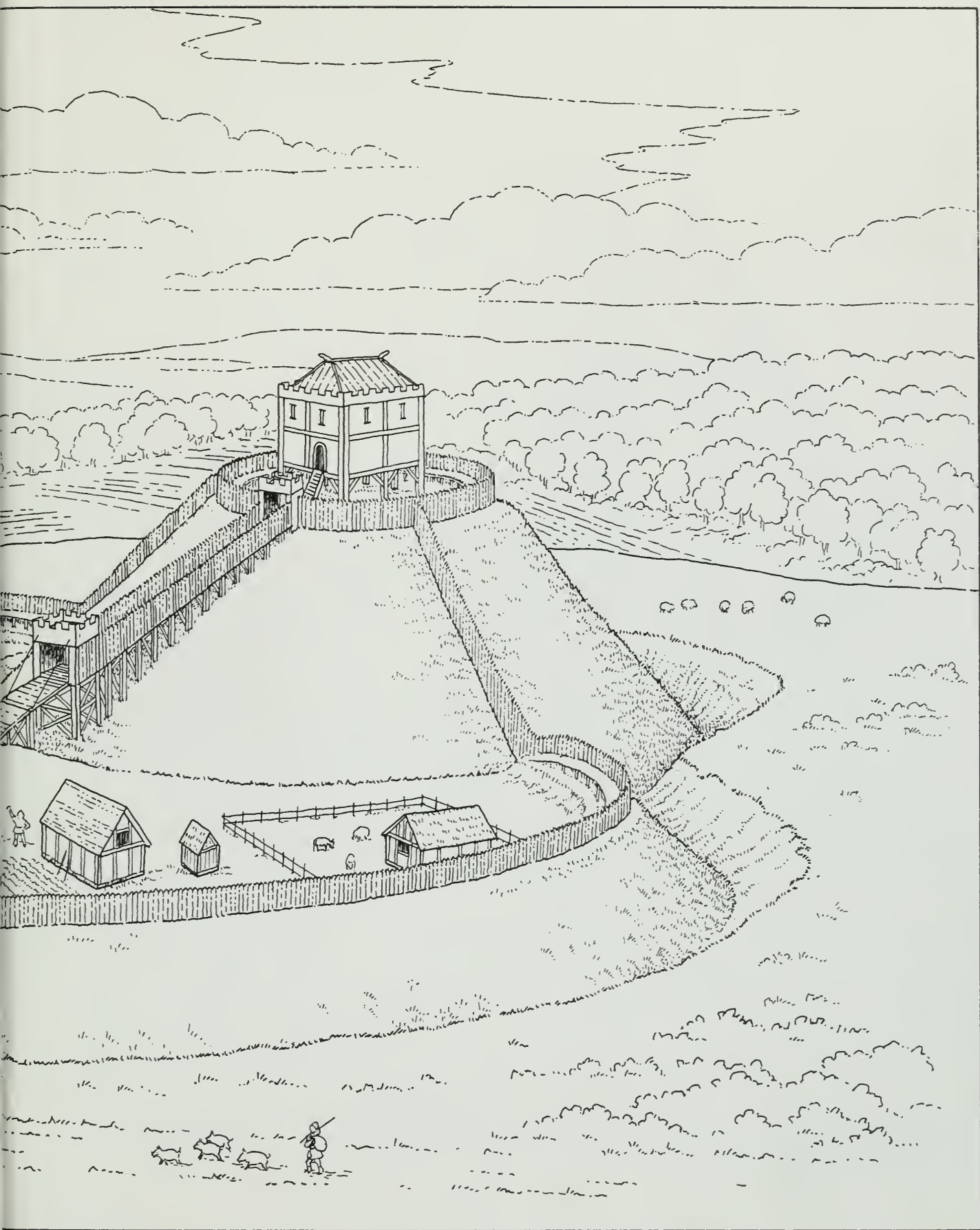
This coloring book presents many of the most famous European castles in roughly chronological order, illustrating the development from the primitive motte-and-bailey plan (tower on hill dominating flat enclosure) to the sophistication of the classical Norman castle of the mid-thirteenth century,* and on to further architectural changes to meet new challenges (artillery, firearms, improved siegecraft).

Later examples—from periods of greater central power when times were more peaceful, and warfare, when it occurred, had become a national rather than a local concern—indicate the shift from fortress castles to residential castles with greater amenities, and finally to the nineteenth-century fantasy castles conjured into existence on mountaintops at the caprice of a romantic potentate. Many fascinating local styles will be found here, and a large number of the castles illustrated have associations with famous rulers and famous events.

Two of the castles included in this book are located outside Europe. The first of these, the Krak des Chevaliers, though located in Syria, was built by Crusaders from Western Europe and does not differ significantly from European castles of the time. The Japanese castles of the sixteenth century, built during a period of constant nationwide civil war between powerful clans, are basically like those of Europe in their general plan (tower, secondary buildings, enclosures, moats), although quite different in surface appearance and details of construction. Himeji Castle, the one included here, is one of the most highly admired.

*The centerfold, placed out of chronological order for convenience of reference, shows the parts of a typical castle of this peak era.





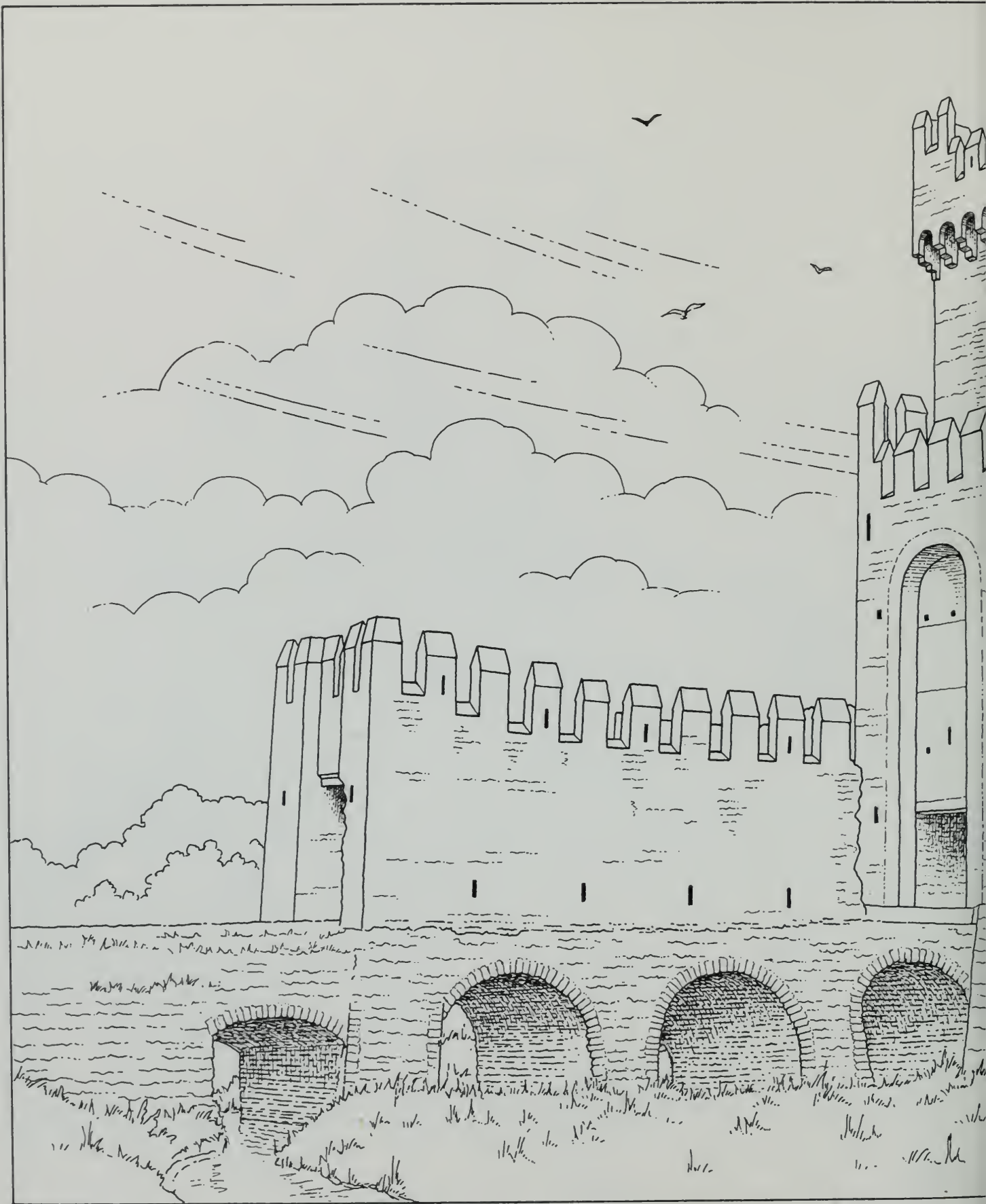
A Motte-and-Bailey Castle. After William the Conqueror defeated Harold at Hastings in 1066, he immediately set about establishing his control of the rest of England. Norman overlords, at his direction, built a series of hastily constructed earth-and-timber strongholds in order to command and subdue the surrounding countryside. These normally consisted of a fortified tower surmounting a motte, or hill, and dominating the palisaded bailey (ground within walls) at its base. The bailey contained the domestic buildings of the lord's household.

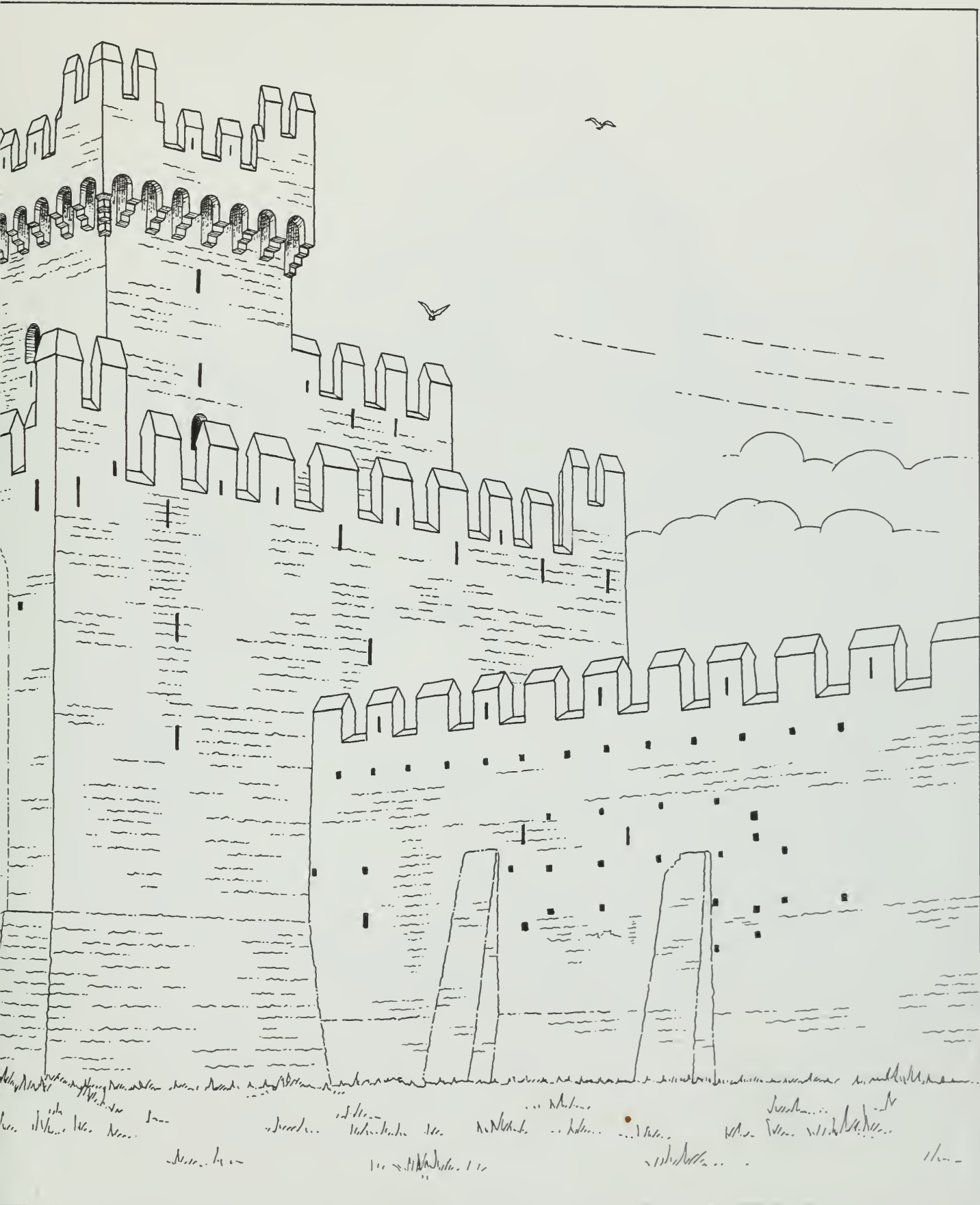


Tour de César, Provins, France. The large keep at Provins in northern France can be dated to the twelfth century. It is rectangular at its base and becomes octagonal as it rises. The surrounding wall was added following the capture of Provins by the English in the Hundred Years' War.

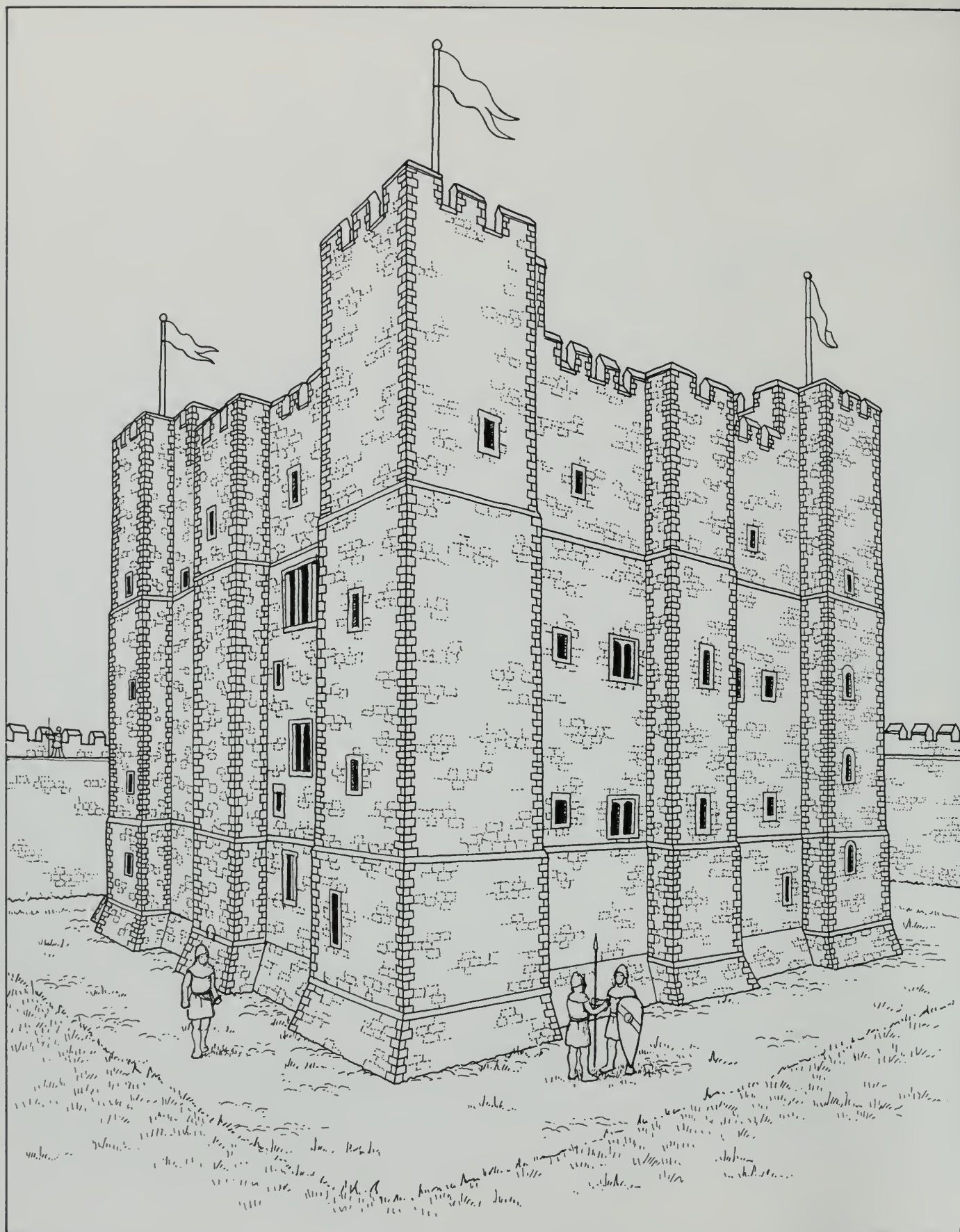


Berg Steinsberg, Germany. This is a fine example of a twelfth-century castle dominated by its *bergfried*, or donjon (the tall structure, for residence and/or ultimate defense). It is sited on a hilltop near Einsheim in the Pfalz (Palatinate).

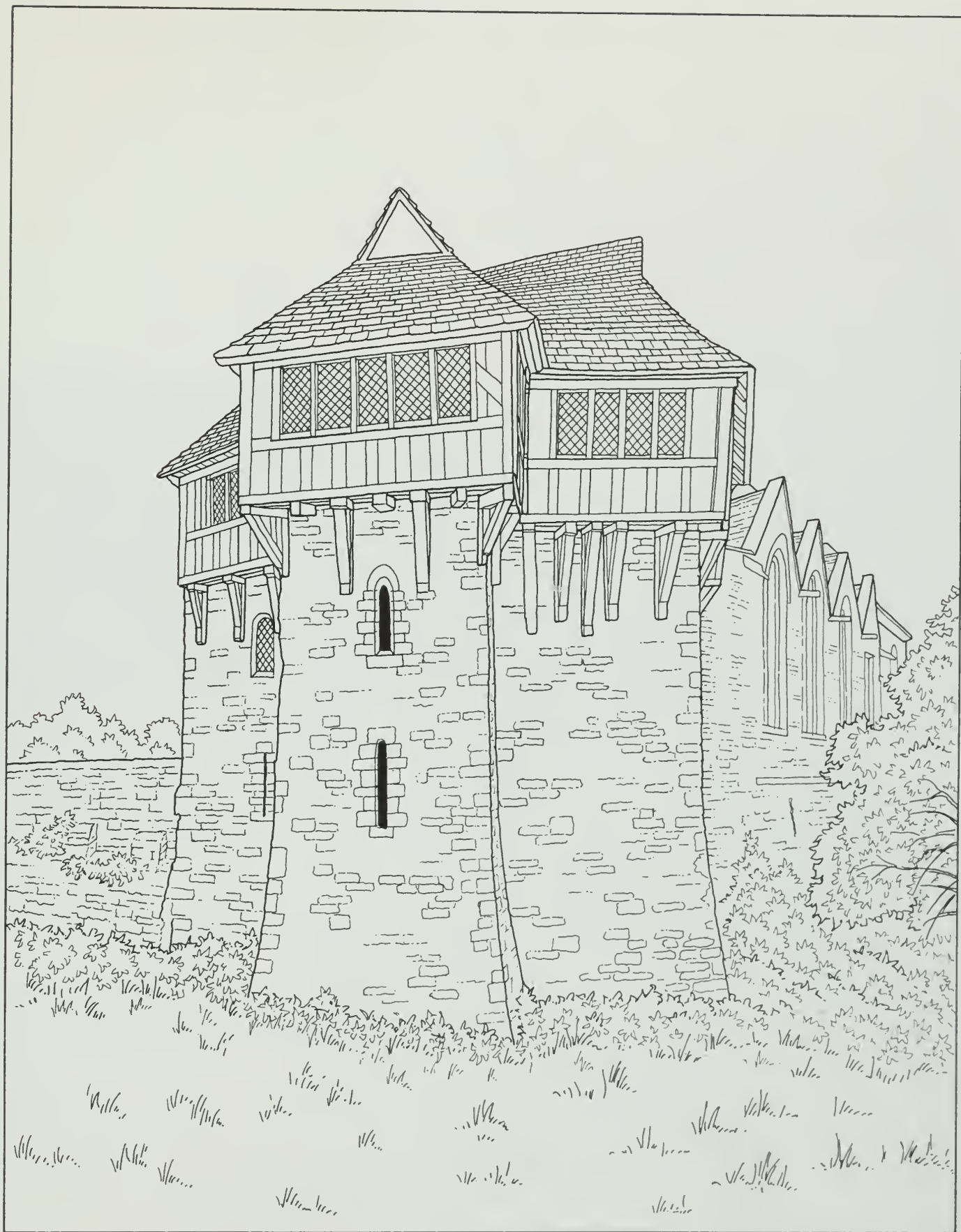




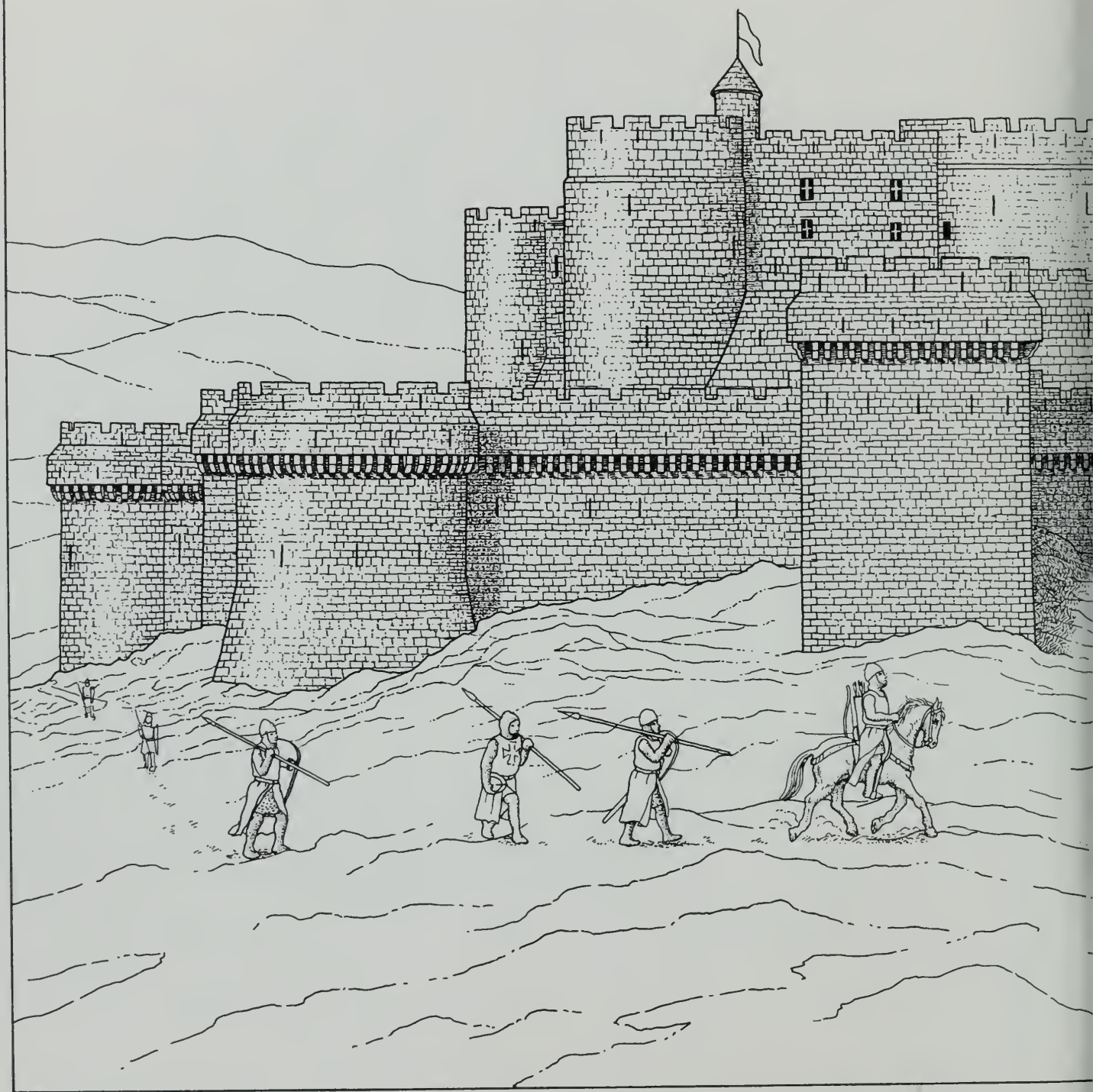
Montagnana, Italy. Many medieval towns were defended by walls. Montagnana, near Padua, is surrounded by walls over a mile in circumference. Individual gates were often held and controlled by important families. The walls of Montagnana were begun by Ezzelino il Monaco in 1242, and work on them continued for another hundred years.

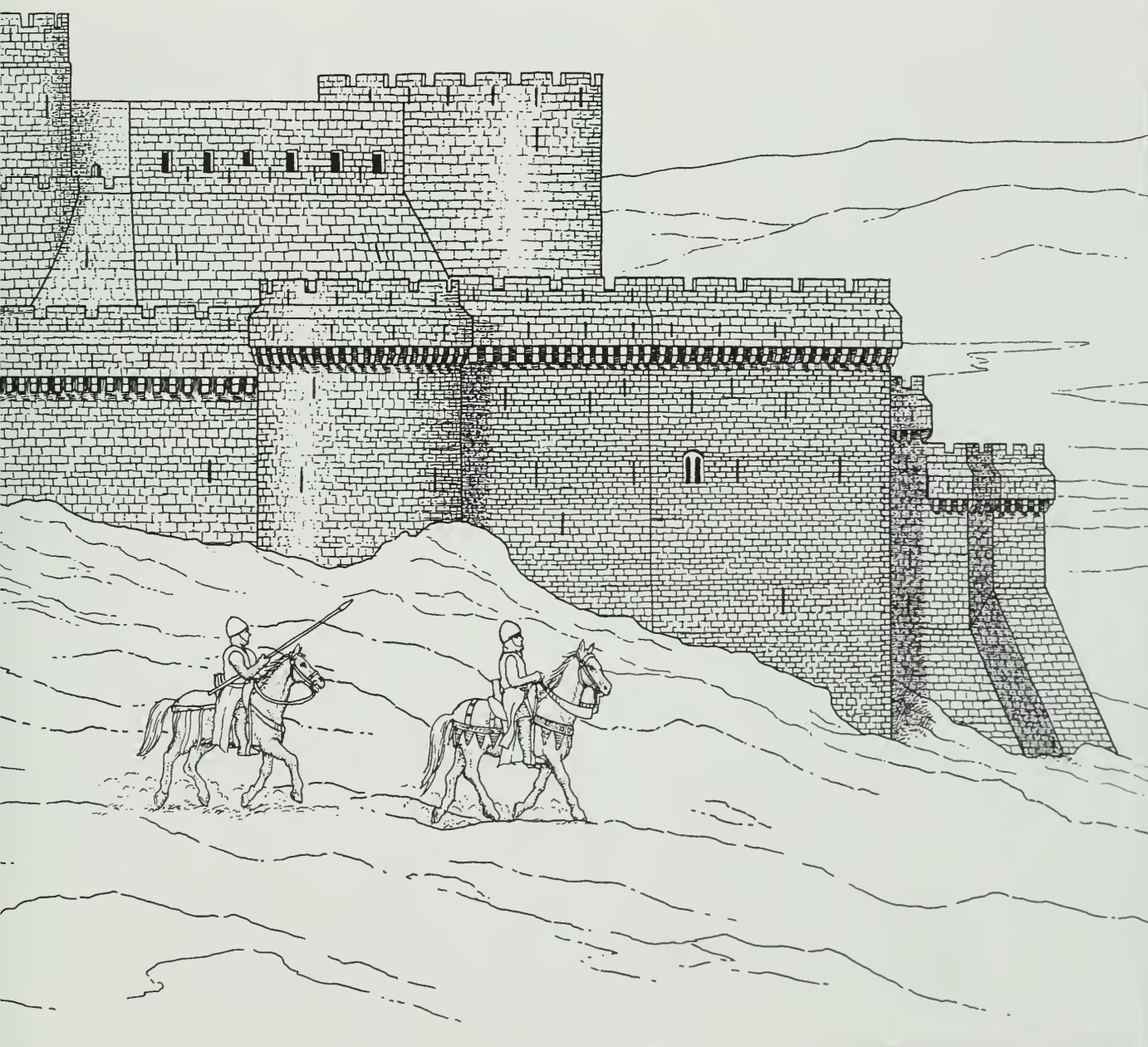


Dover Castle, Kent, England. William the Conqueror established the first castle at Dover immediately after his victory over the Saxons at Hastings in 1066. In the 1180s, Henry II greatly expanded the original works with the towered curtain wall of the inner bailey and the great Norman keep (main tower; same as donjon) shown here.

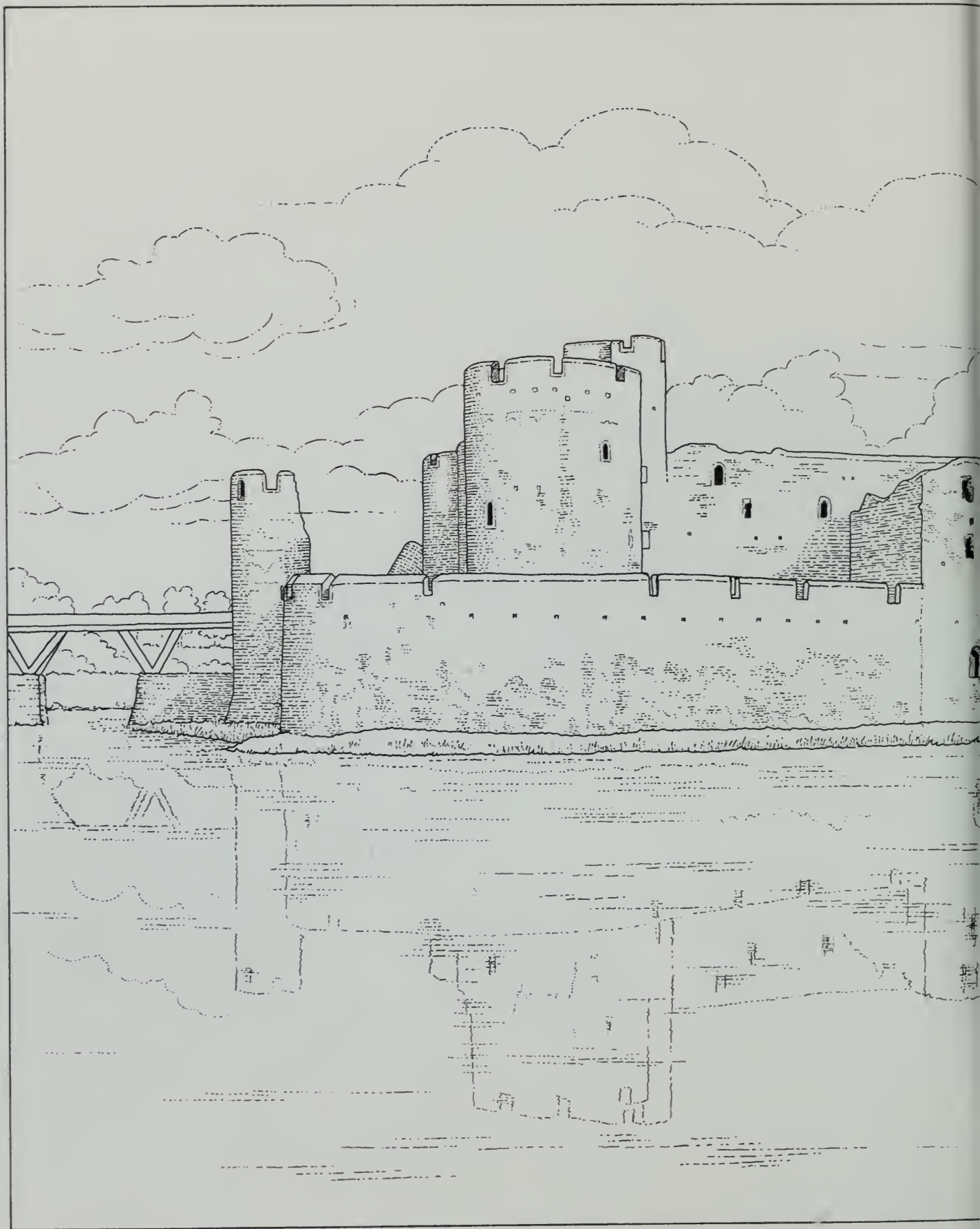


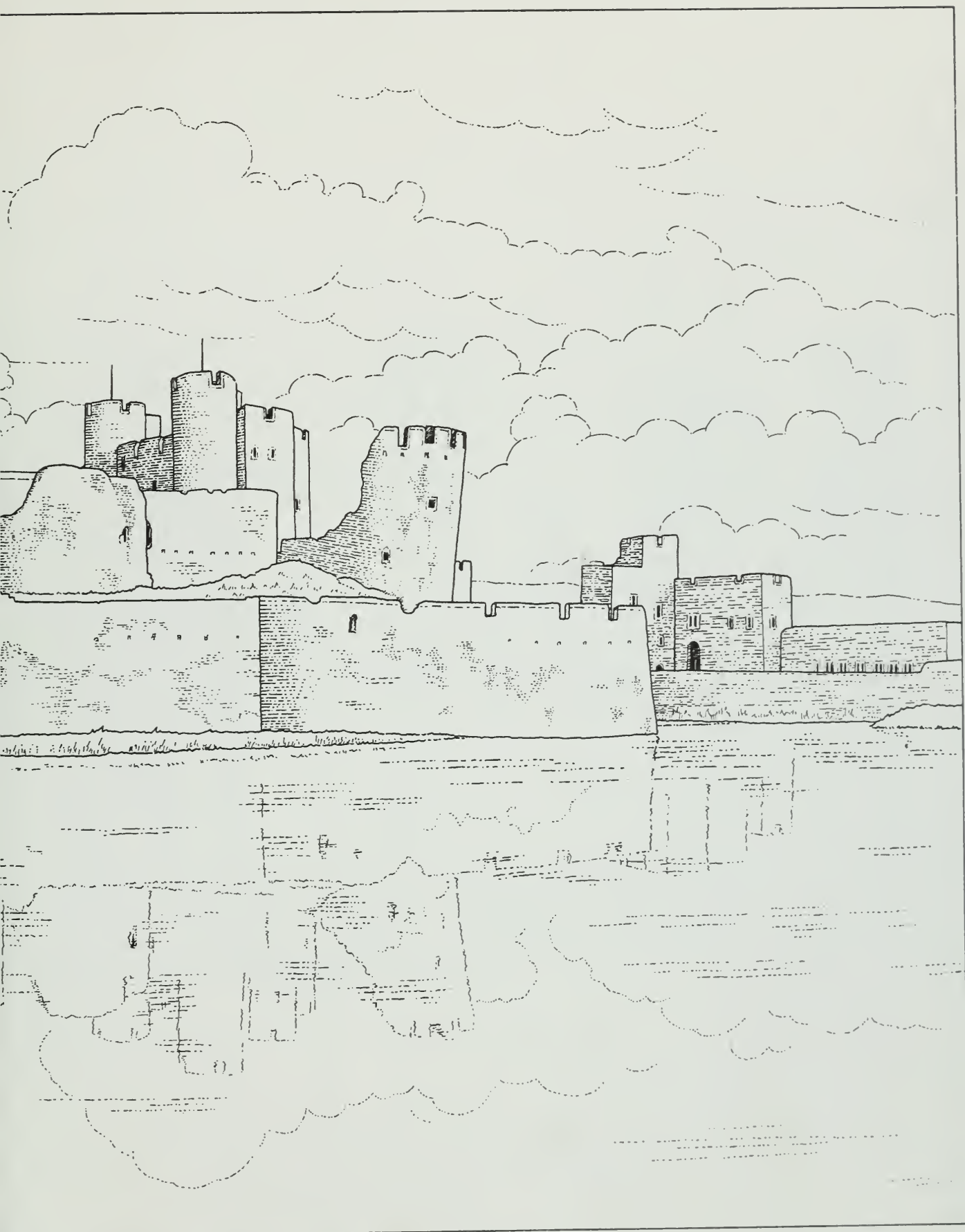
Stokesay Castle, Shropshire, England. When Lawrence of Ludlow, a wealthy merchant, bought Stokesay in 1280, it already had a small stone tower surrounded by a moat. He added a large manor house and a new tower, and he surrounded the complex with a curtain wall. The timber gallery we see today on the old tower is Elizabethan, but it probably echoes earlier hoardings.



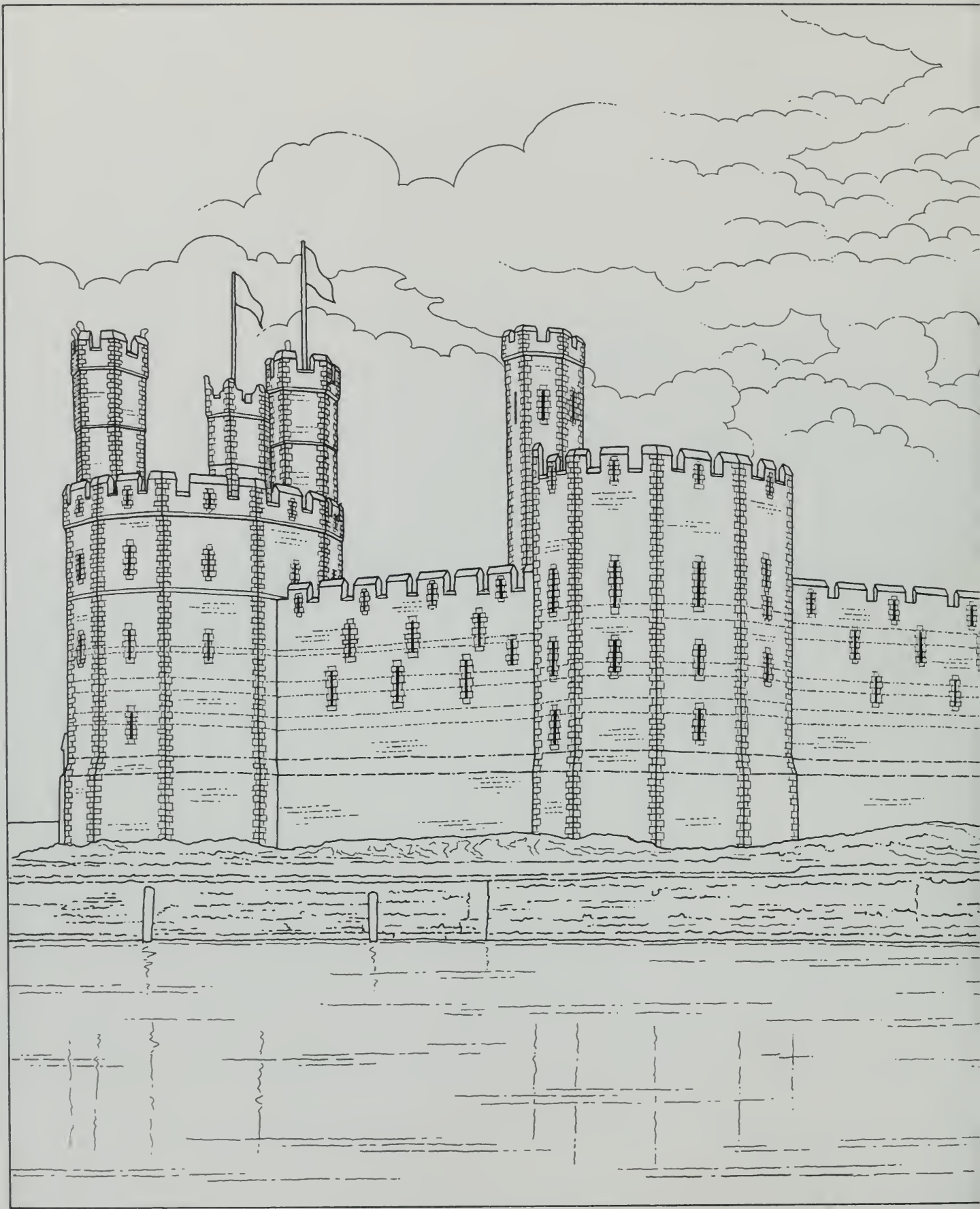


Krak des Chevaliers, Syria. Begun as a small Arab fortress in the eleventh century, the Krak was enlarged as a rectangular castle following its acquisition by the Knights of St. John (Hospitallers) in 1142. In the early thirteenth century, it was surrounded by an outer curtain wall and incorporated into the massive concentric fortress that we see today. The Krak withstood many sieges before falling to the Moslems in 1271.



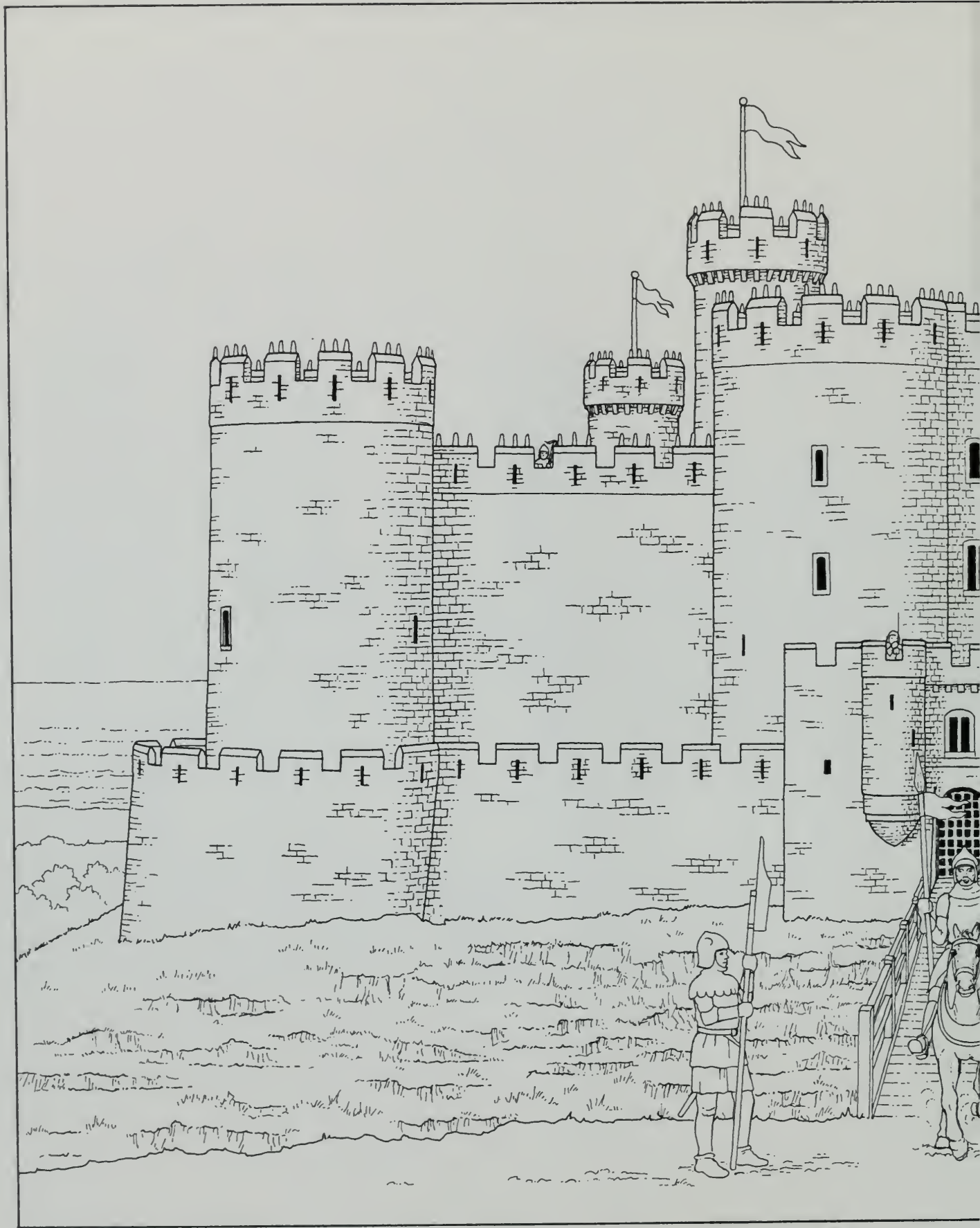


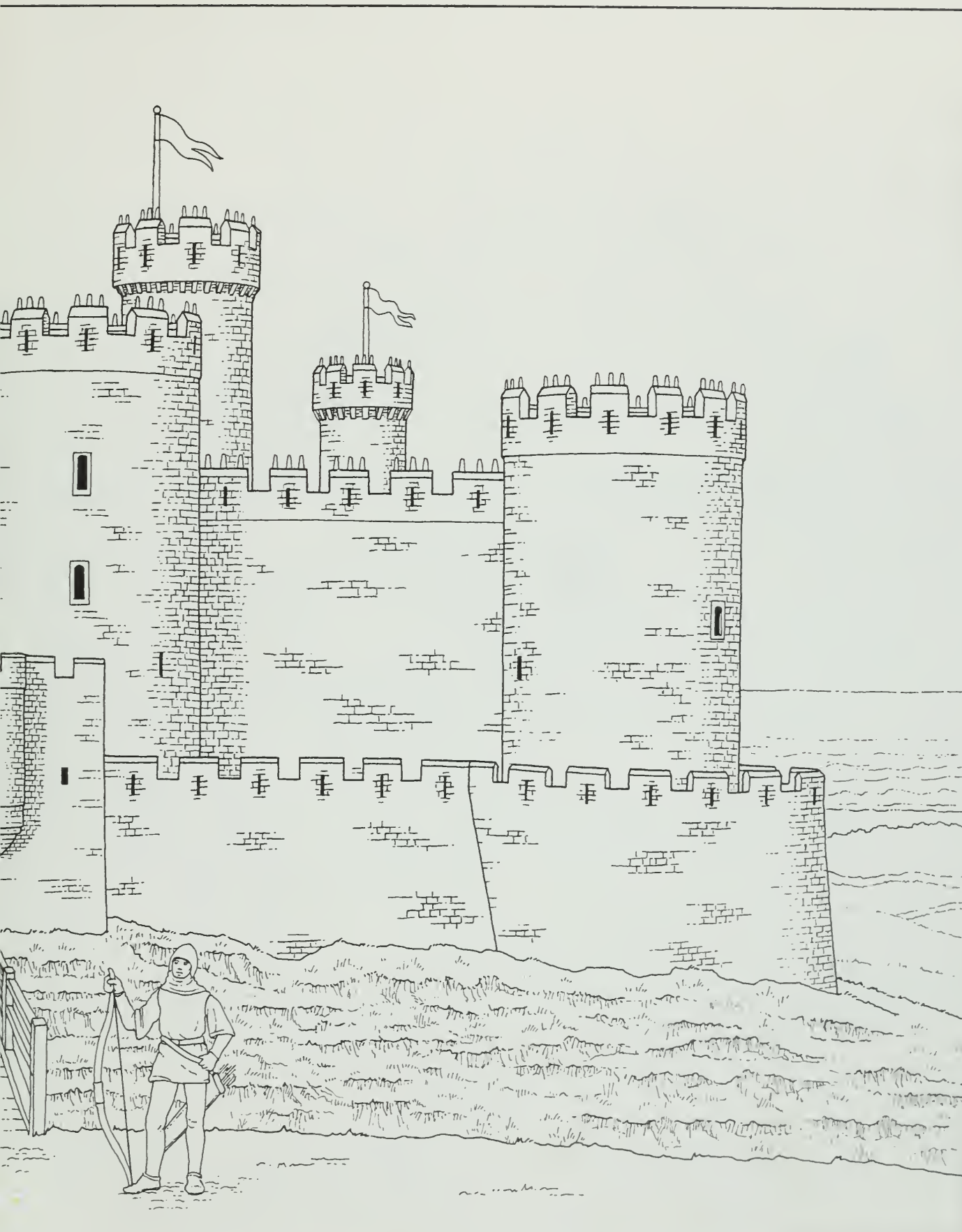
Caerphilly Castle, Glamorgan, Wales. Caerphilly was built as a baronial castle by Gilbert de Clare in the late thirteenth century. It is of concentric plan with elaborate water defenses and a massive barbican outwork (gate or bridge tower) in front of the main entrance. Hugh le Despenser, lord of Caerphilly during the reign of Edward II, was beheaded here following a successful siege by Edward's enemies.



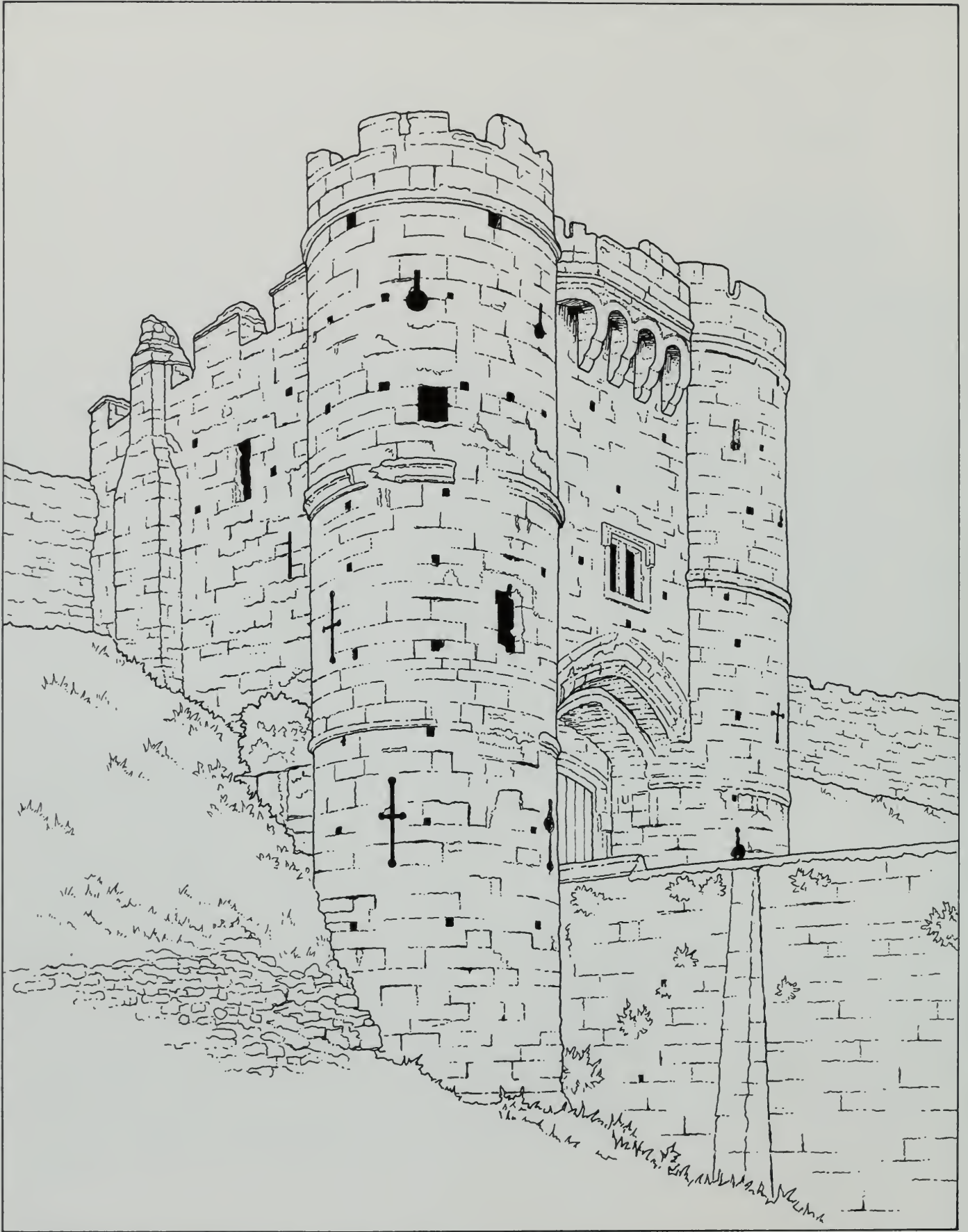


Caernarvon Castle, Gwynedd, Wales. Caernarvon was begun in 1283 by Edward I. One of a series of castles built along the Welsh coast, it was intended to be the finest and a symbol of English power. Caernarvon's polygonal towers and banded masonry are based on the Theodosian walls of Constantinople. The Eagle Tower implies Roman imperial continuity. Edward II, the first Prince of Wales, was born at Caernarvon.





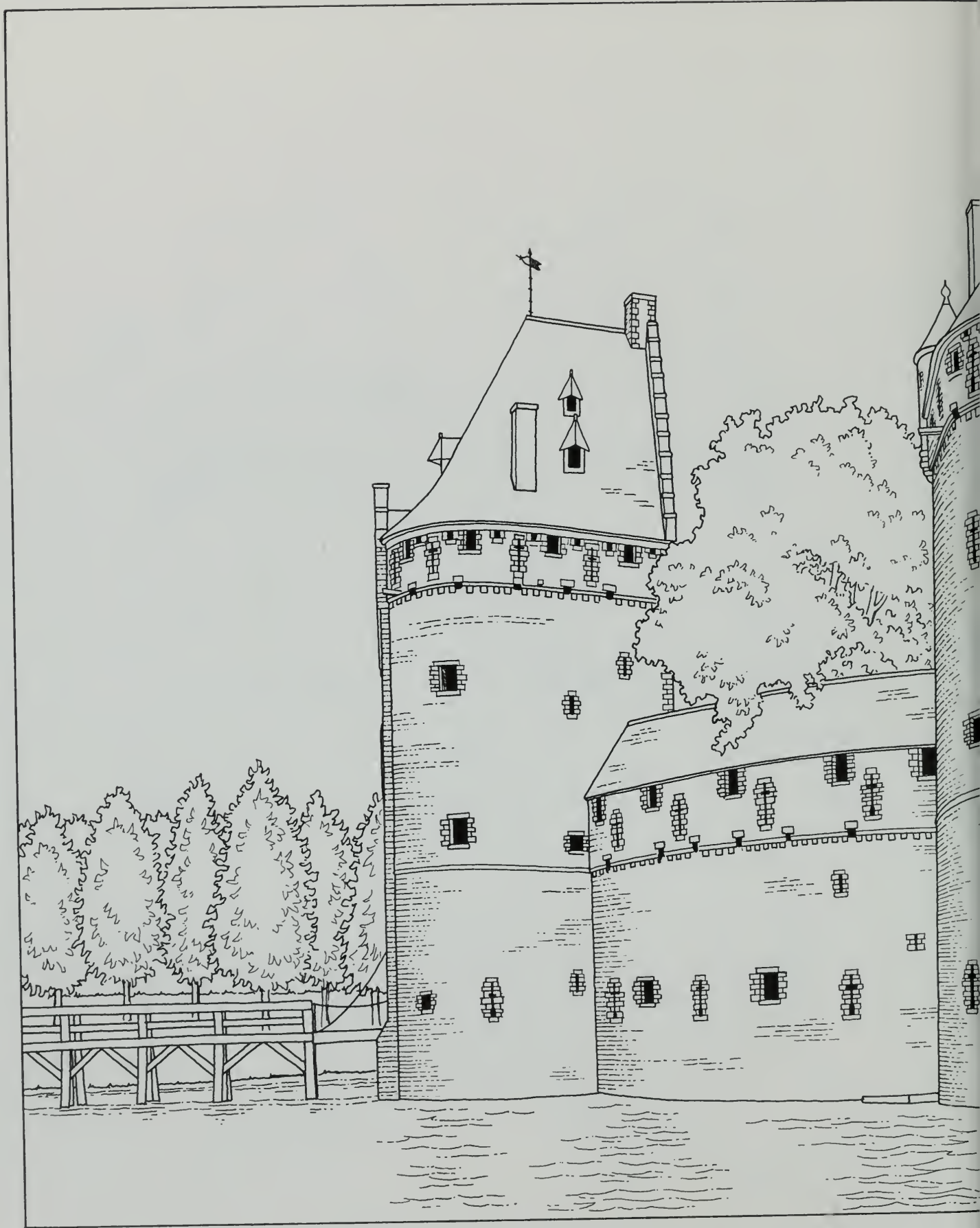
Harlech Castle, Gwynedd, Wales. This castle, built in the 1280s as part of Edward I's plan for the subjugation of Wales, is one of the finest works of Master James of Saint George. As Edward's military architect and engineer, he was responsible for the design and construction of the "King's Works" in Wales. Like Caernarvon, Conway, Beaumaris and Rhuddlan, Harlech was built as a stronghold that could be resupplied from the sea in the event of siege.



Carisbrooke Castle, Isle of Wight, England. The outer gatehouse of Carisbrooke Castle was built in the early fourteenth century to strengthen its defenses against French raiders. There are machicolations (parapet openings for missiles) above the entryway and keyhole gunports on the upper level.



Hurstmonceaux Castle, Sussex, England. When Sir Roger Fiennes returned from the French Wars in the 1440s, he built his fortified manor at Hurstmonceaux. Its construction is of brick with stone trim and decoration.

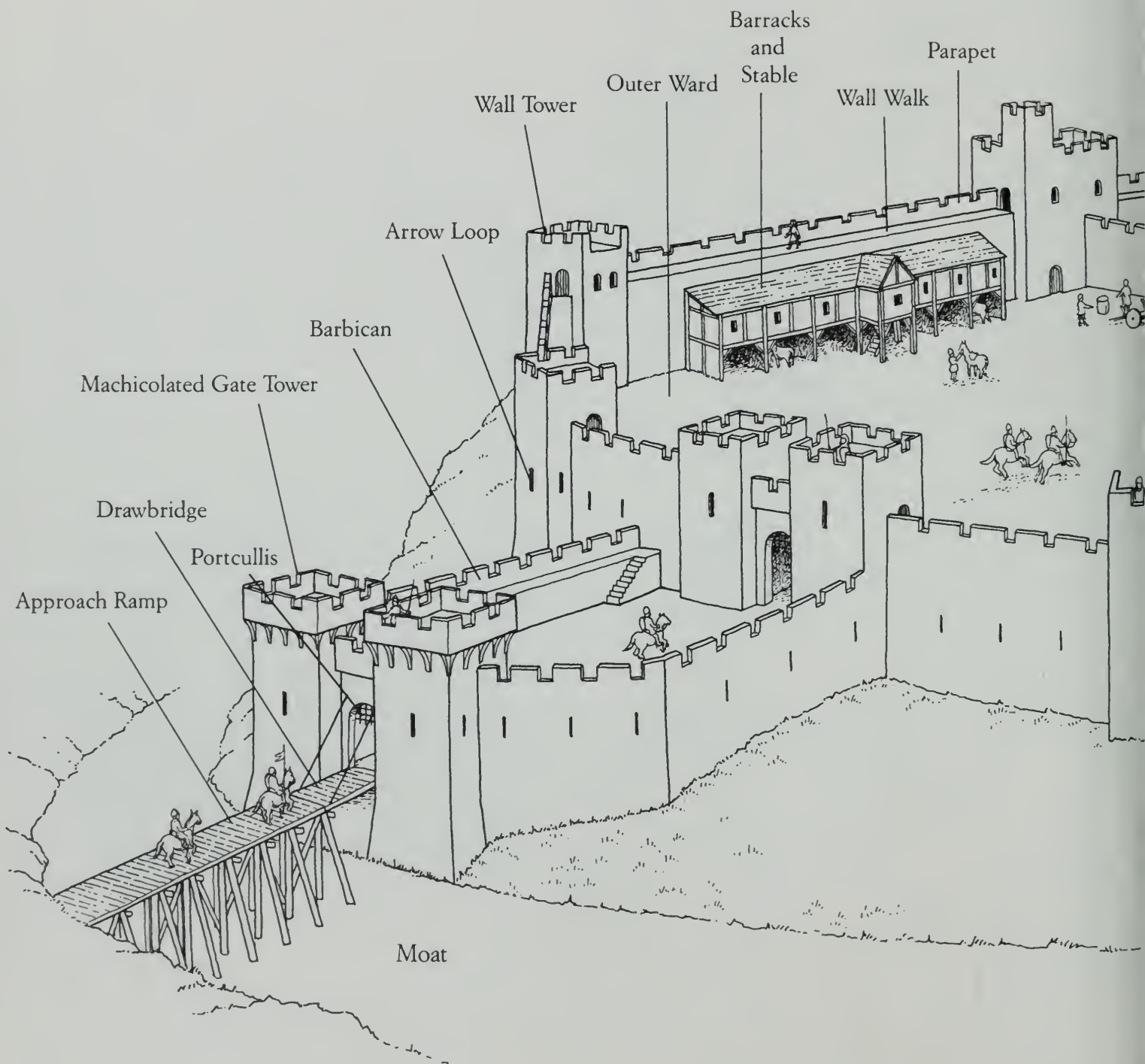


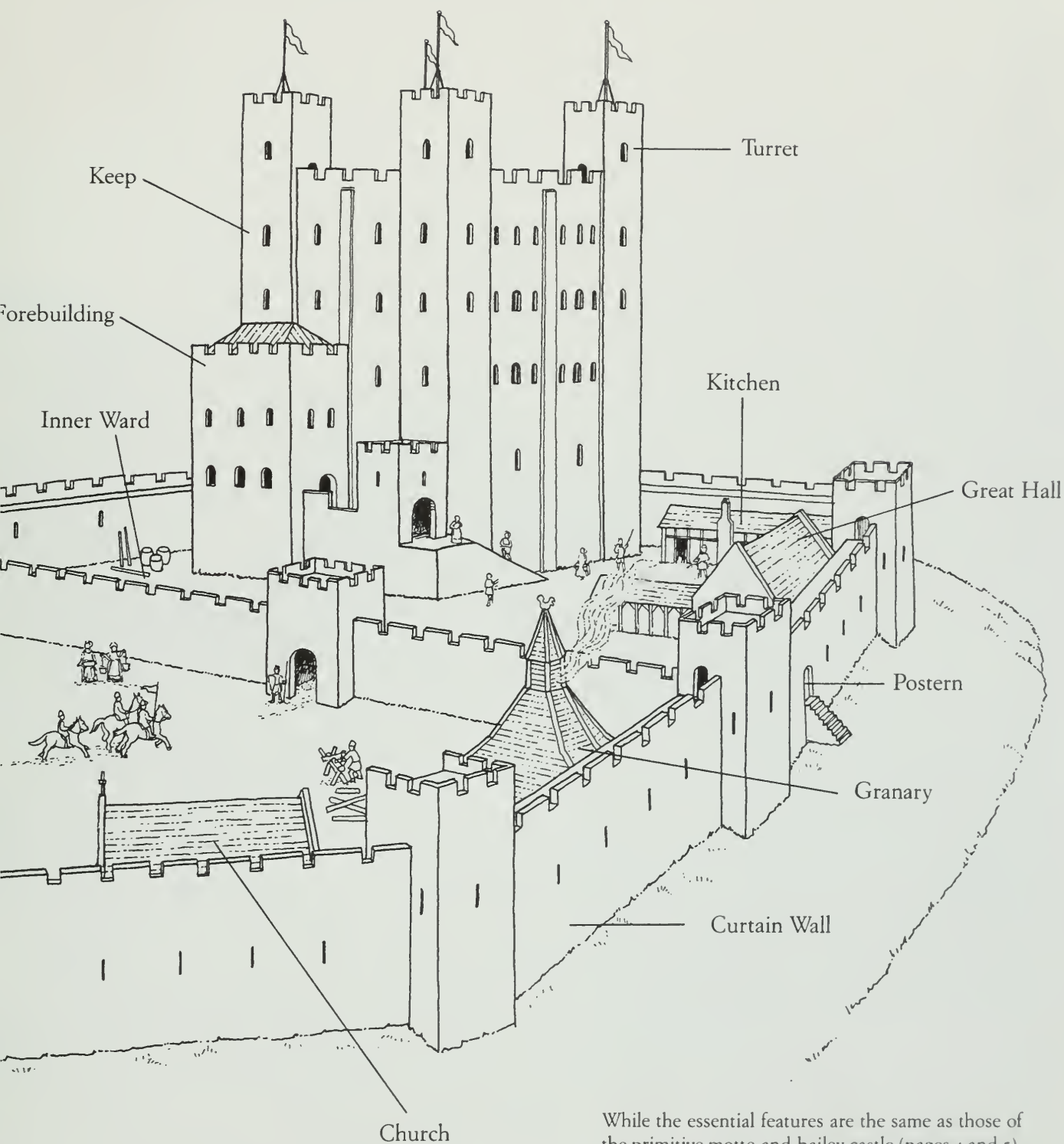


Beersel Castle, Belgium. This moated castle was begun around 1300. It fell twice to sieges during the subsequent revolt of the towns and suffered heavy damage. In 1491 it was rebuilt, and the three towers were added. These are rounded on the exterior and have Flemish stepped gables facing the courtyard. Beersel is constructed of brick, as are many other castles in the Low Countries, where stone is scarce.

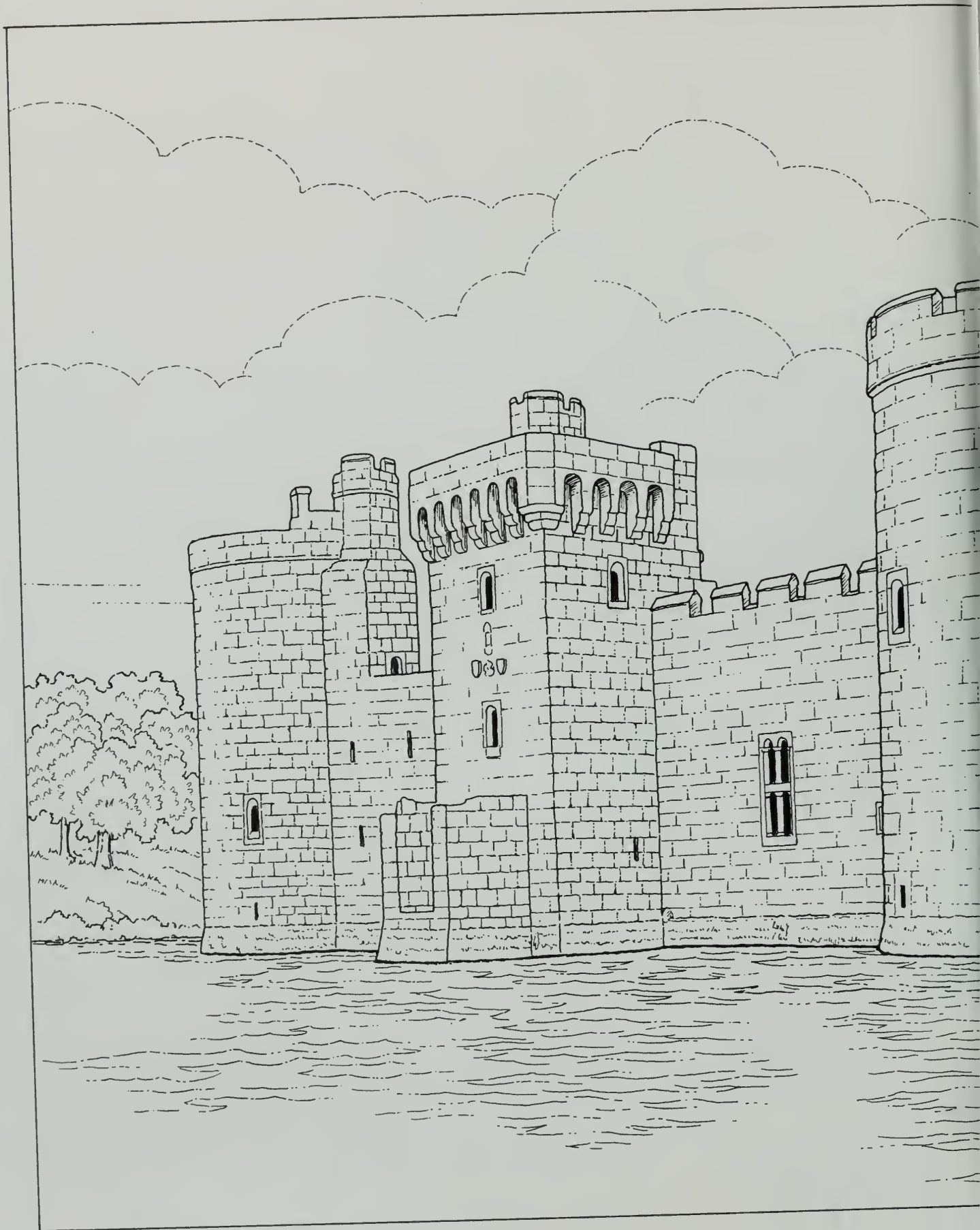
The Parts of a NORMAN CASTLE

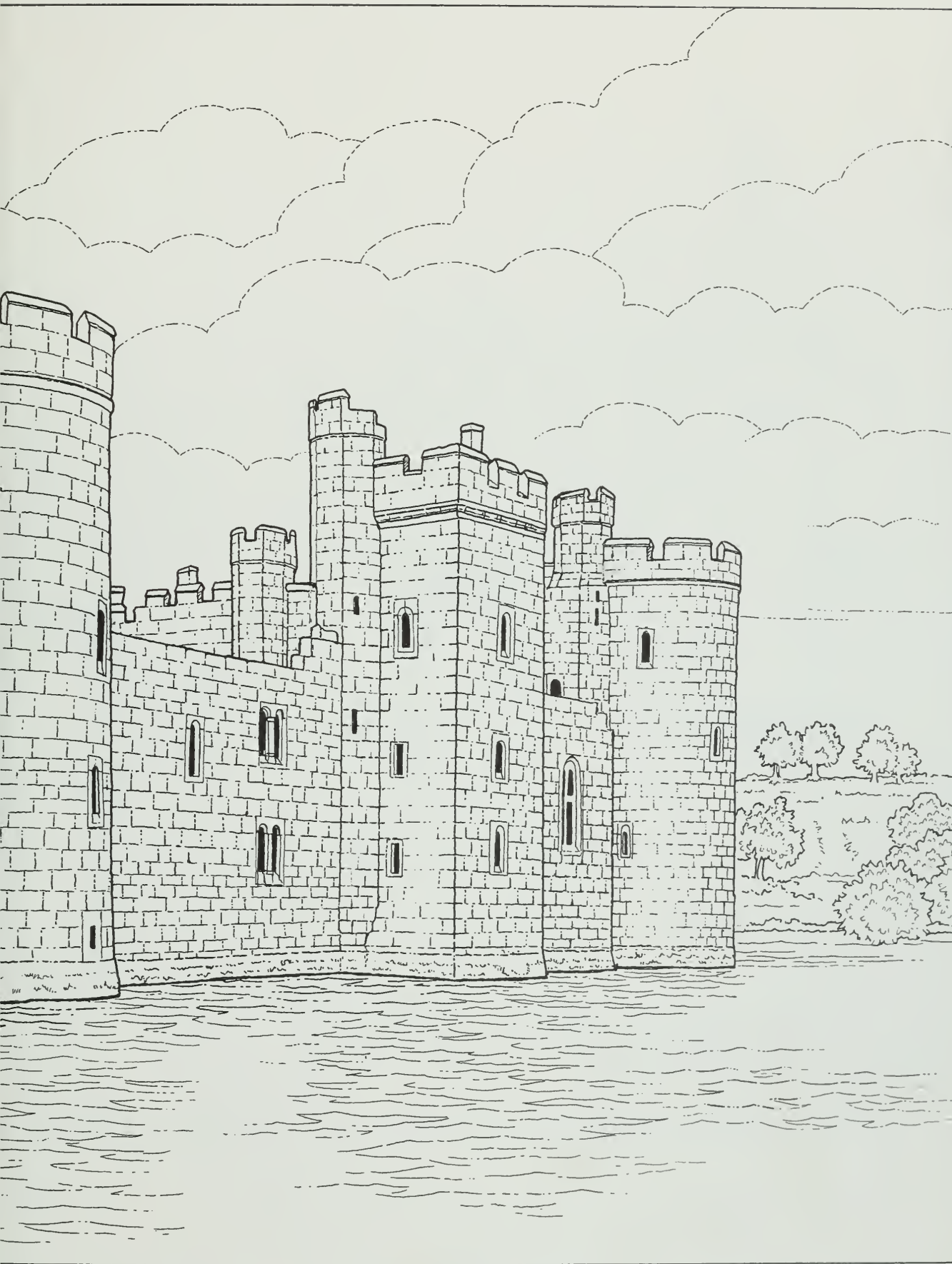
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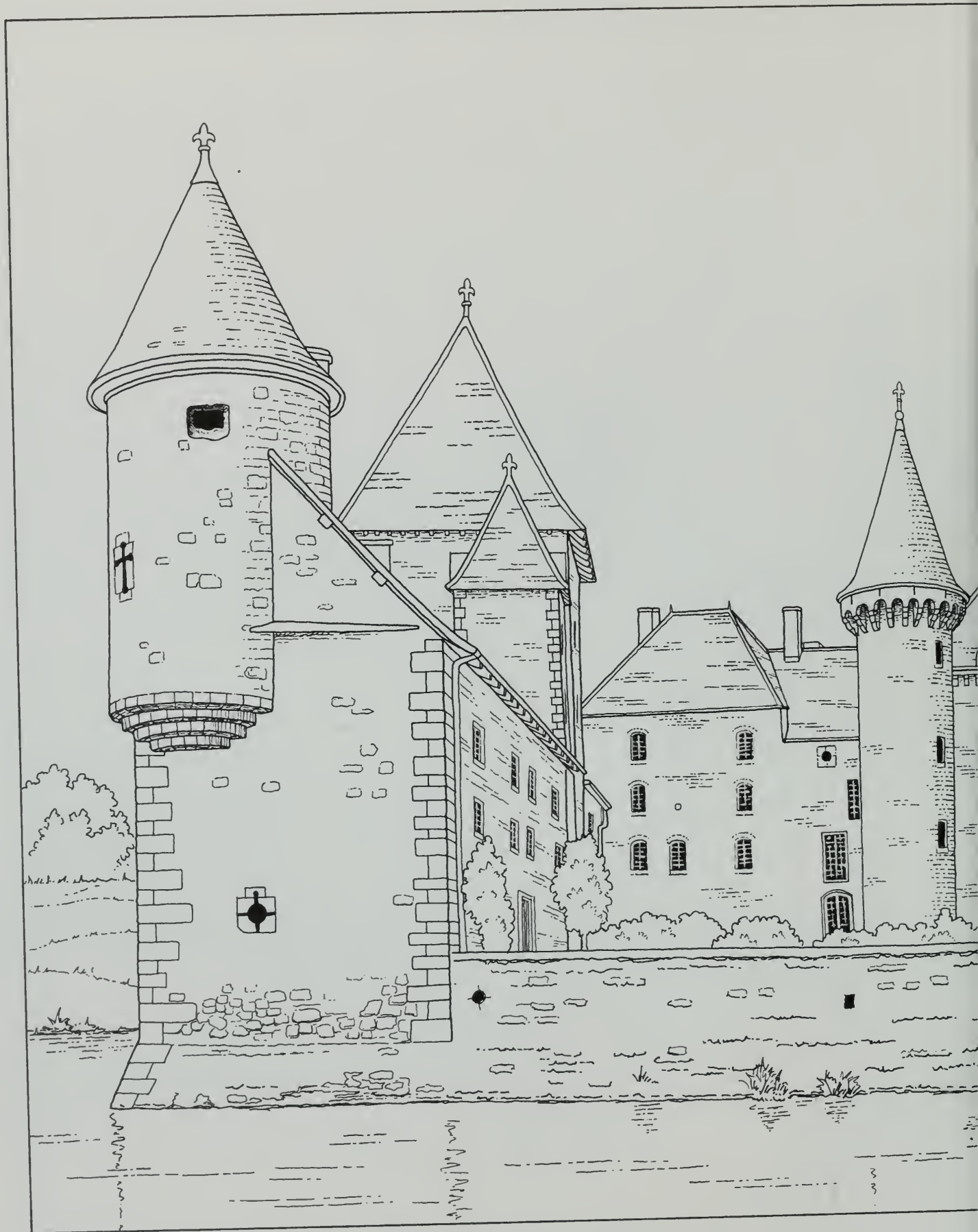


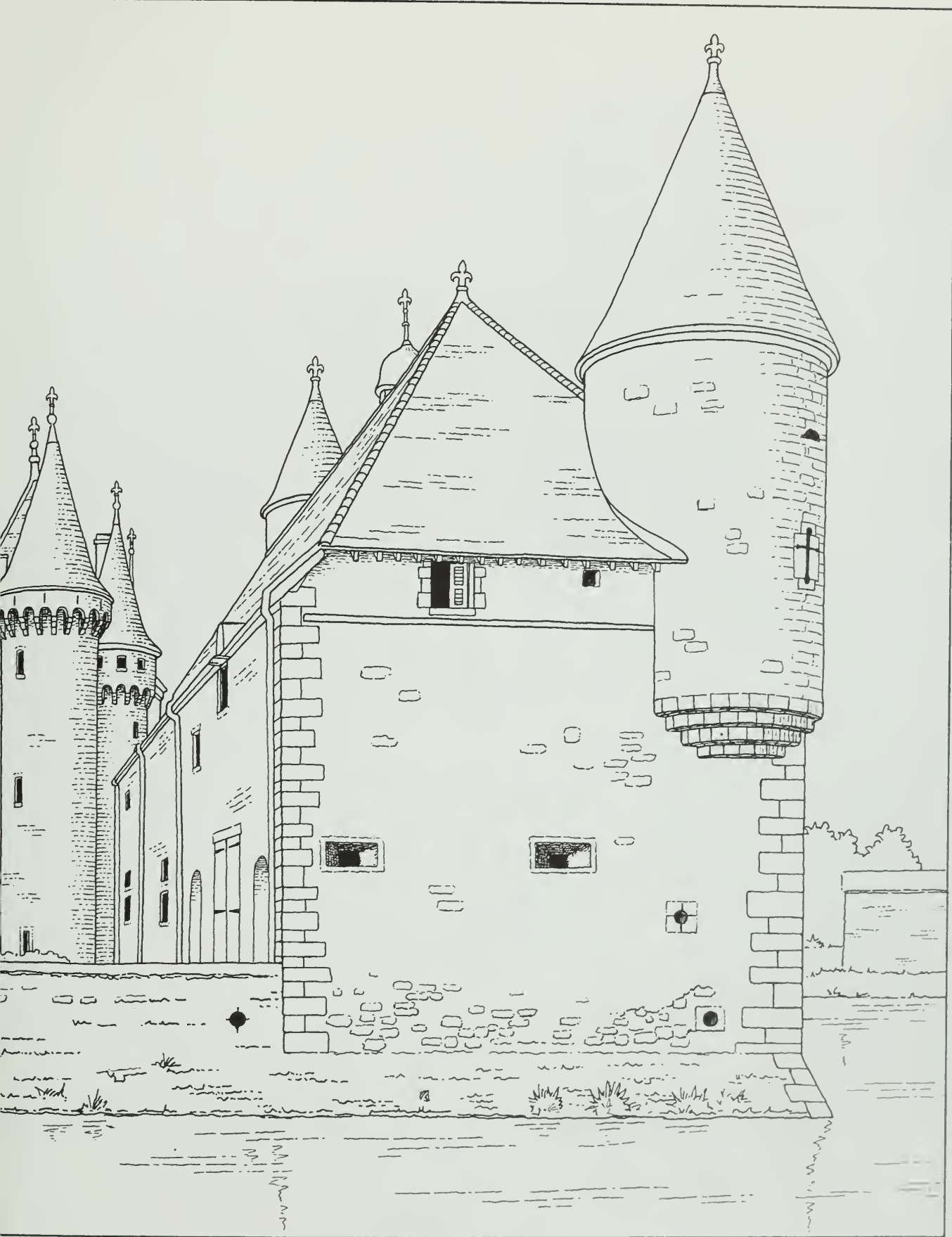
While the essential features are the same as those of the primitive motte-and-bailey castle (pages 4 and 5), they are much more sophisticated. The motte tower has become the great keep, and the wooden palisade is now a strong curtain wall with flanking towers. The simple gatehouse has become the barbican. The baileys are here called wards.



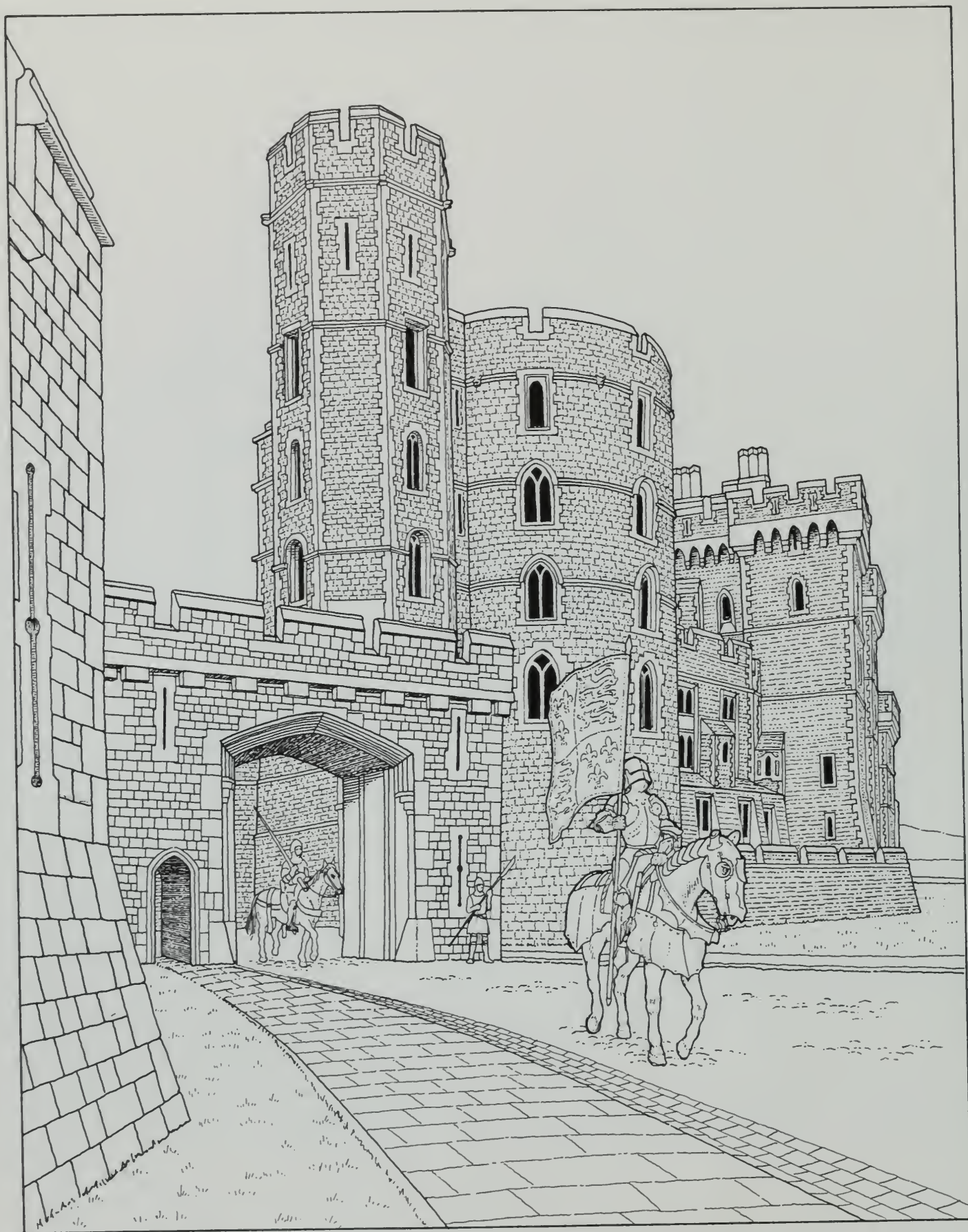


Bodiam Castle, Sussex, England. Bodiam Castle was built by Sir Edward Dalyngrigge by permission of Richard II as a defense against French raids in the Hundred Years' War. It was begun in 1386 and completed around 1390. The castle has four sides with a drum tower at each corner. The entrance is protected by a machicolated gate tower. A wide moat was originally crossed by a drawbridge.





Château de la Clayette, Burgundy, France. This beautiful moated château was built in 1380 as a defense of Burgundy, then a separate kingdom, against France in the Hundred Years' War. It has projecting drum turrets at the corners with keyhole gunports beneath them.



Windsor Castle, Berkshire, England. Windsor was built as a royal castle during the reign of William the Conqueror and has remained so to this day. The castle consists of a great round shell-keep (the Round Tower) on a motte overlooking two baileys. Much of the structure that remains today was built by Edward III and was heavily restored in the nineteenth century.



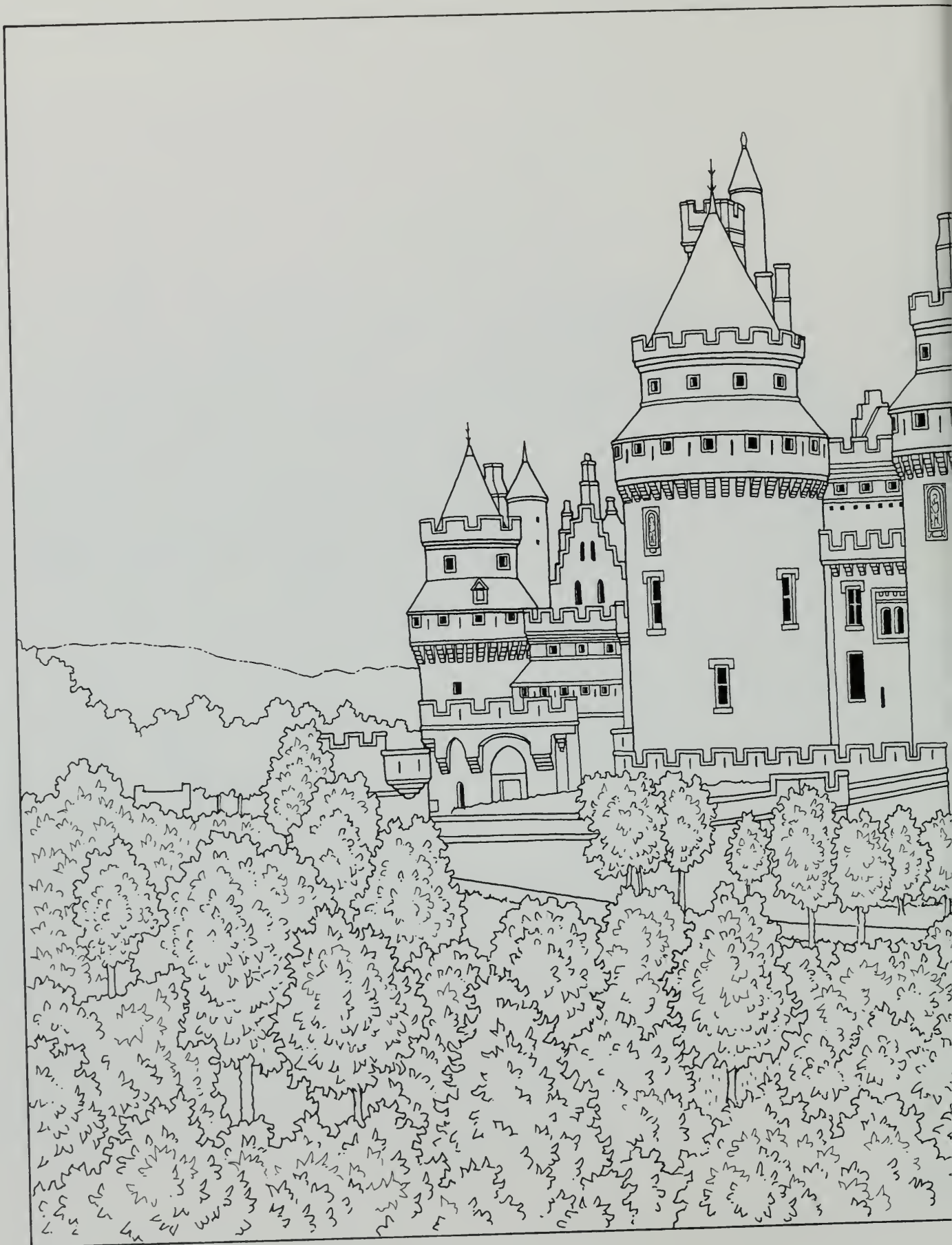
Blarney Castle, Cork, Ireland. This Irish castle, built in 1446 by Cormac MacCarthy, is the site of the famous Blarney Stone. The stone is located just below the battlements (defensive parapets with openings). If kissed—which can only be done by leaning far out with head downward—it is said to give the gift of eloquence ("blarney"). Fine machicolations protect the walls.

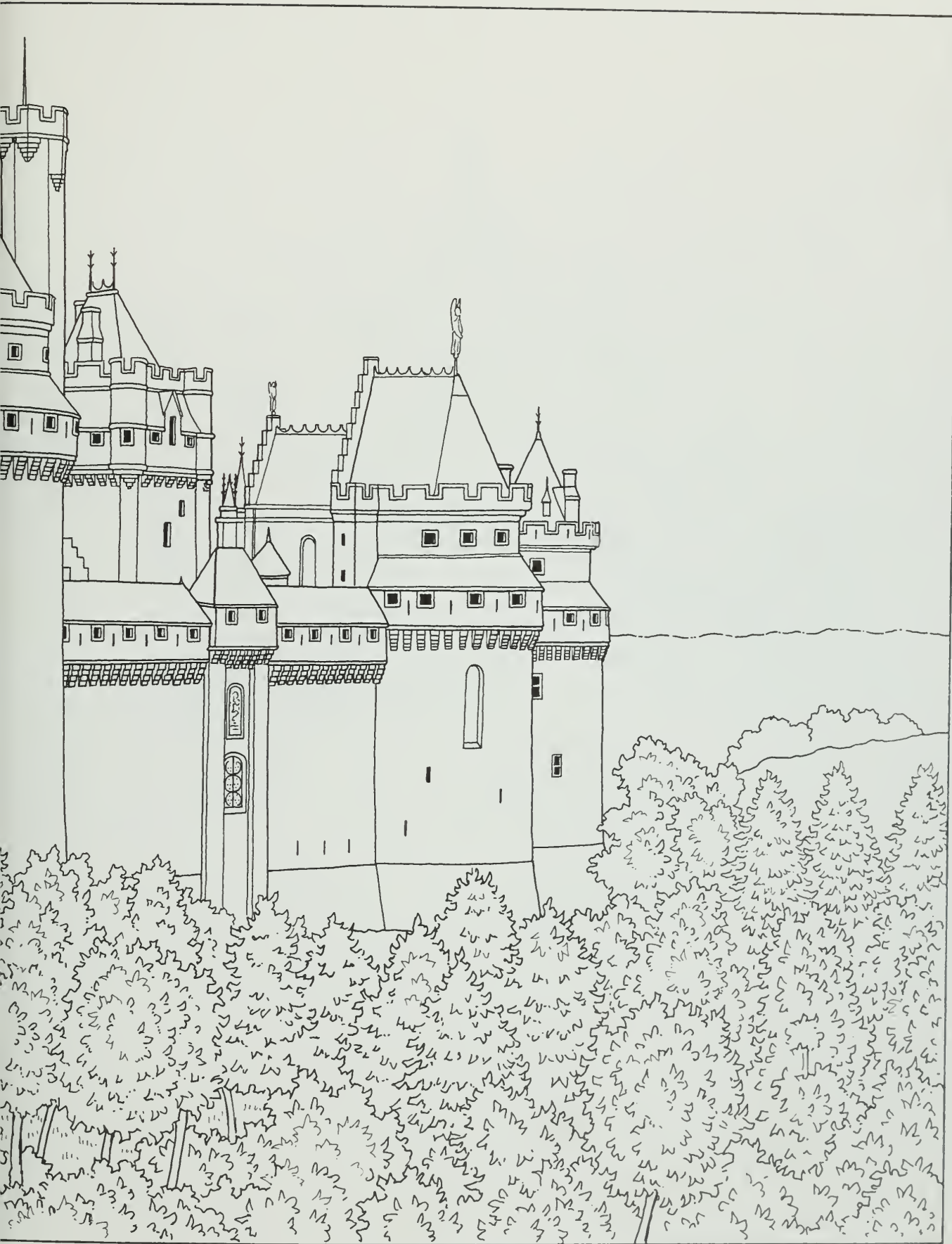


Doornenburg Castle, Holland. In the flat countryside of the Low Countries, watercourses offered the only natural protection. The keep at Doornenburg, built in the early fifteenth century, was separated from the bailey by a moat which could only be crossed by a wooden ramp.



Claypotts, Dundee, Scotland. Scottish tower houses of the sixteenth century were designed primarily as private houses, but with defenses to guard against the constant threat of attack. They were tall, narrow buildings designed in the shape of an L or a Z. The staggered towers allowed all walls to be protected by gunfire from ports on the ground floor. Claypotts was built on the Z plan between 1569 and 1588.

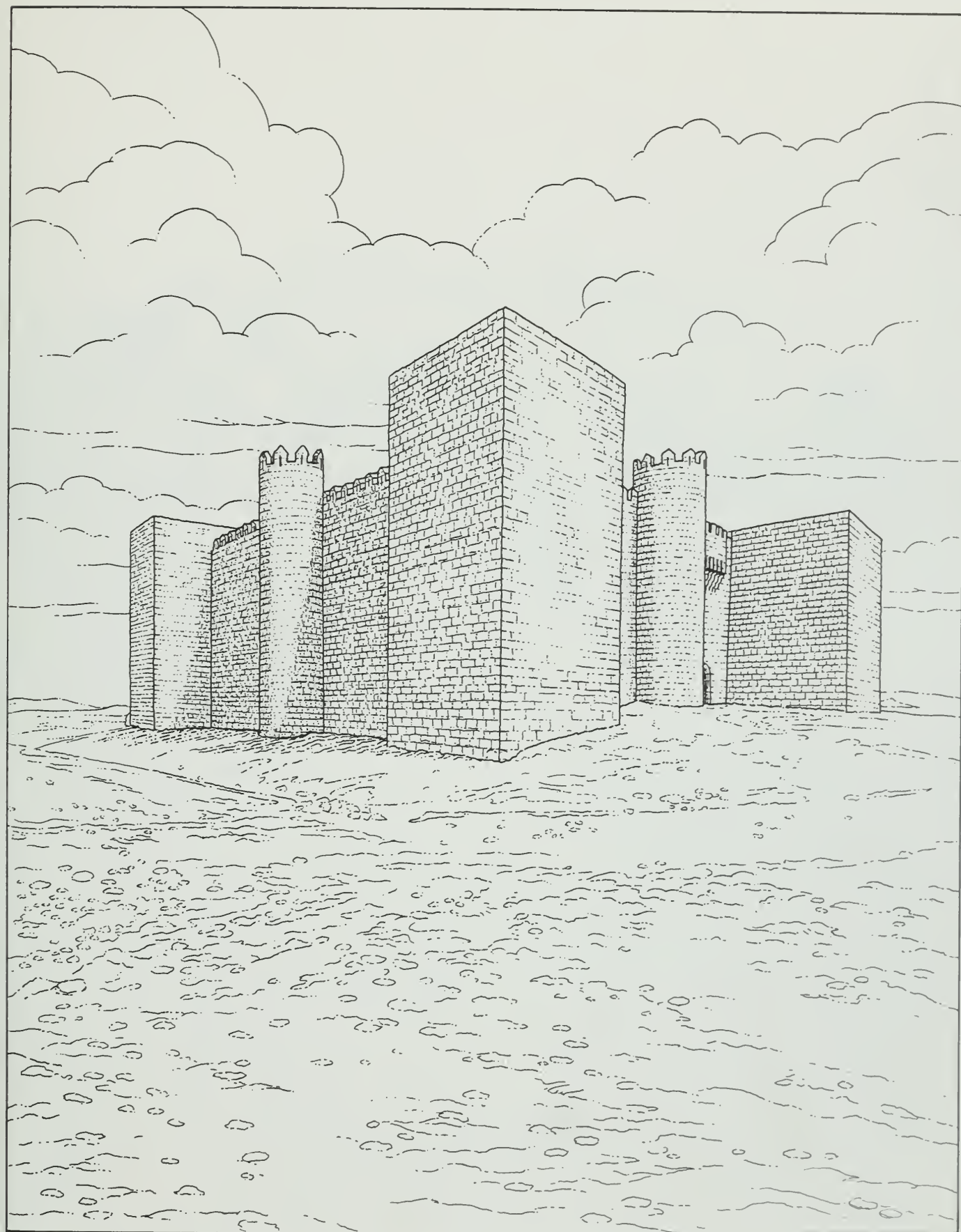




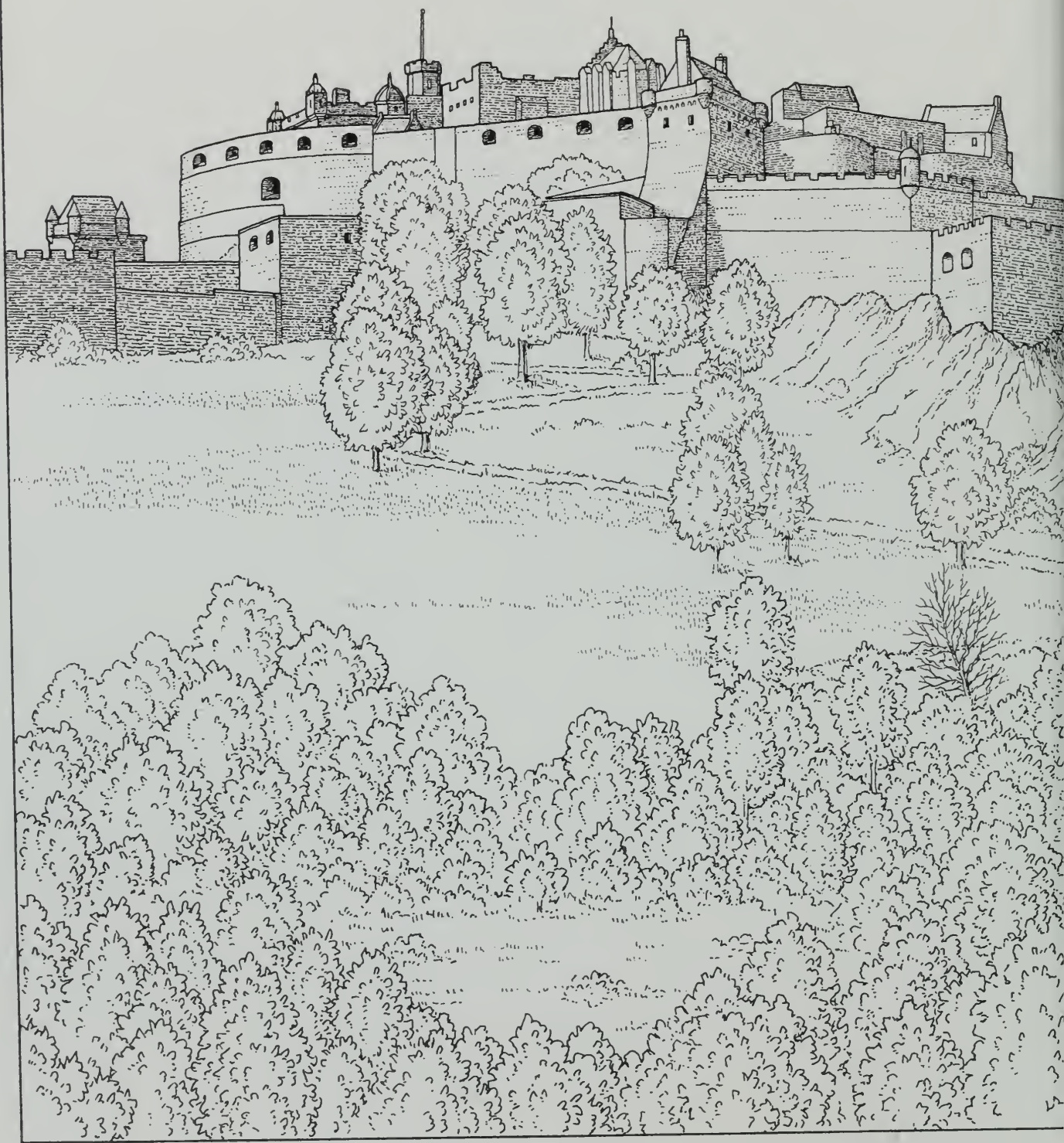
Château de Pierrefonds, Oise, France. This romantic feudal château was built by Louis d'Orléans between 1390 and 1400. It is surrounded by a continuous covered wall with projecting stone machicolations. The interior residential quarters are separated from the fortifications. In the nineteenth century the medievalist and architect Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc restored Pierrefonds as a fantasy for Napoleon III.

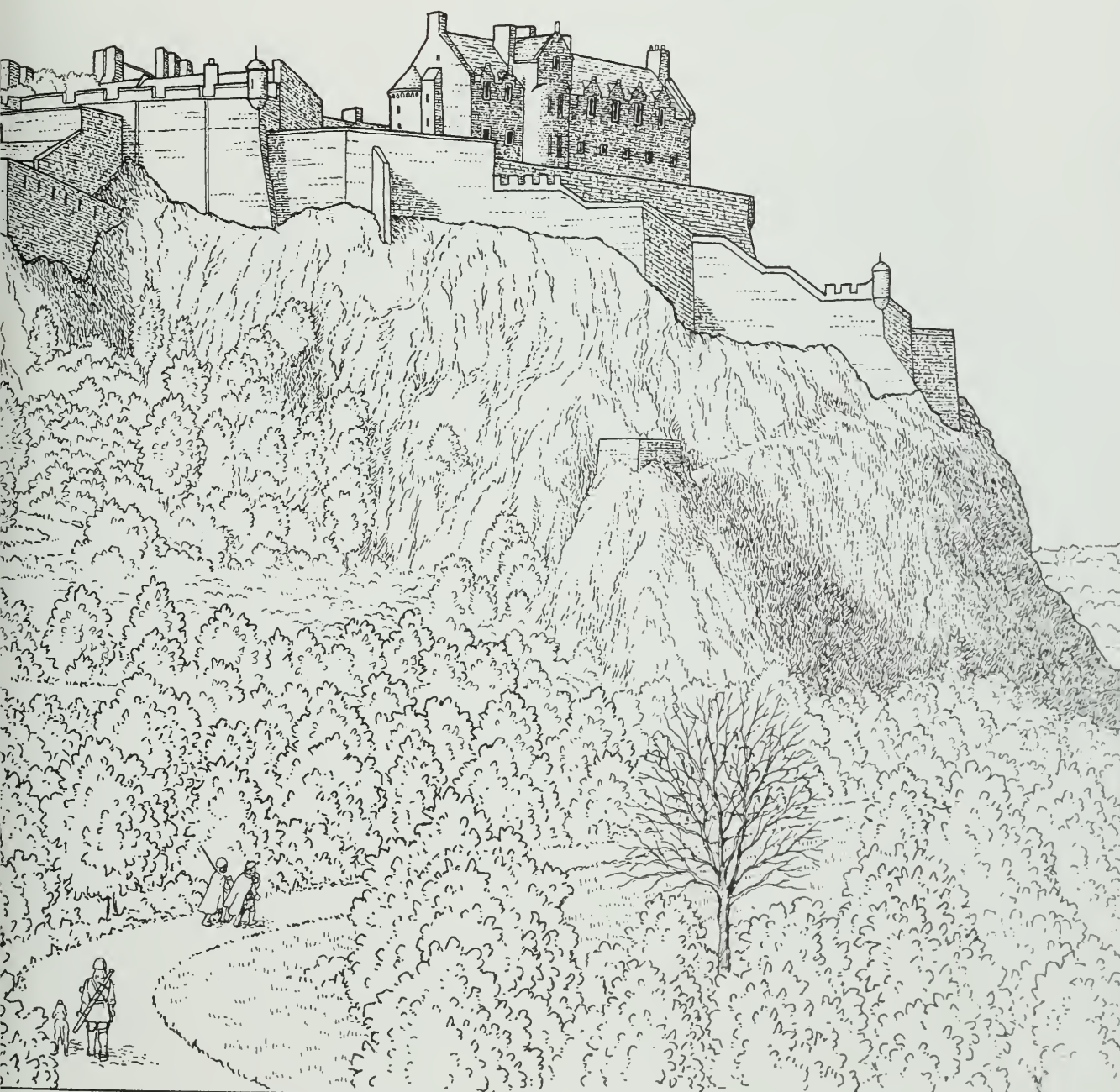


Alcázar, Segovia, Spain. Located on a spur of high rock between two rivers, the Alcázar (meaning fortress or palace) commands an excellent view of the surrounding countryside. Although begun in the eleventh century, it was adopted as a royal palace and greatly expanded in the early fifteenth century.

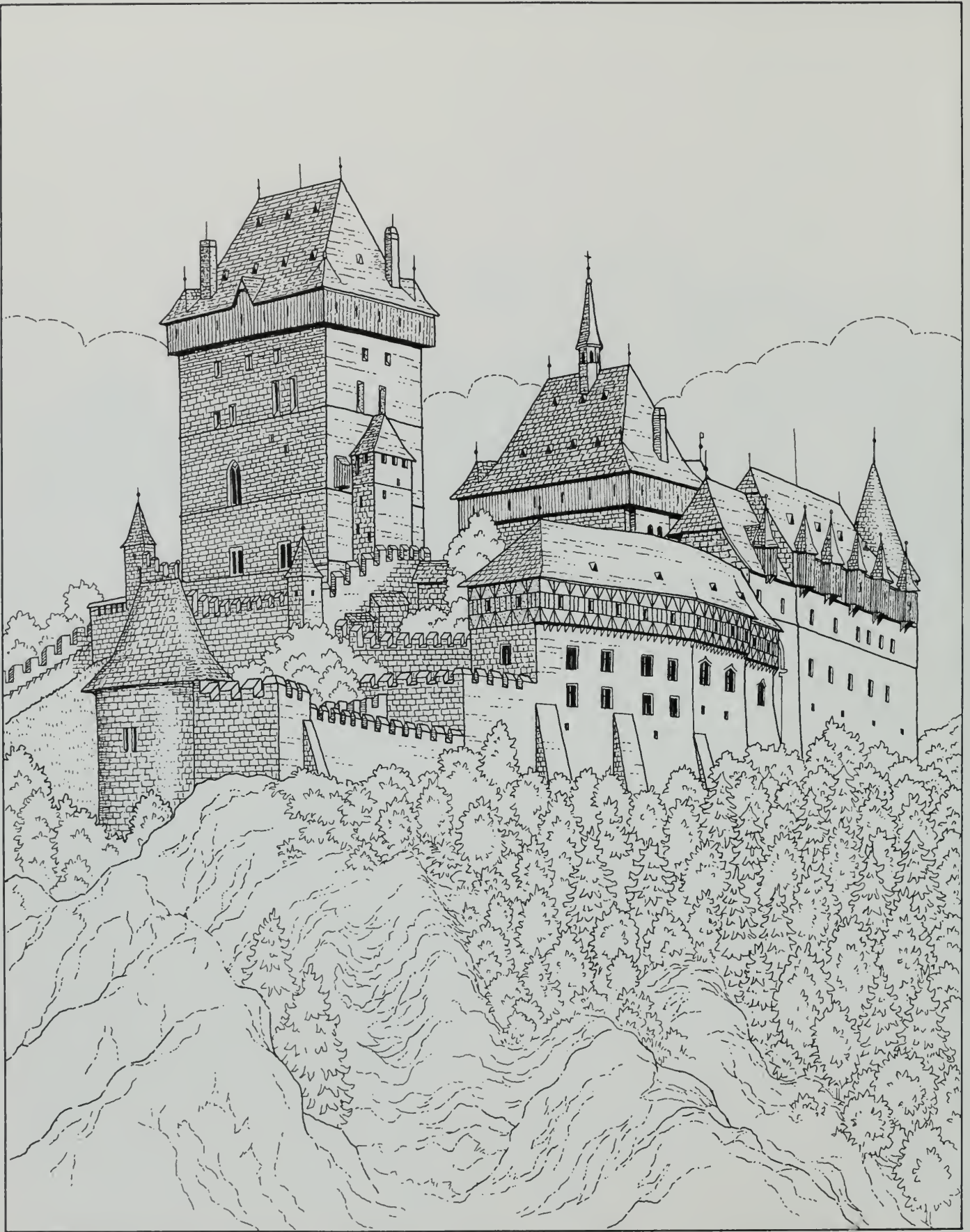


Montealegre, Spain. Built in the early fifteenth century, Montealegre, in southeastern Spain, is a beautifully simple castle based on a trapezoidal ground plan. The slender round wall towers offer a subtle contrast to the massive square corner towers. This castle was exceptionally strong and withstood many assaults and sieges.

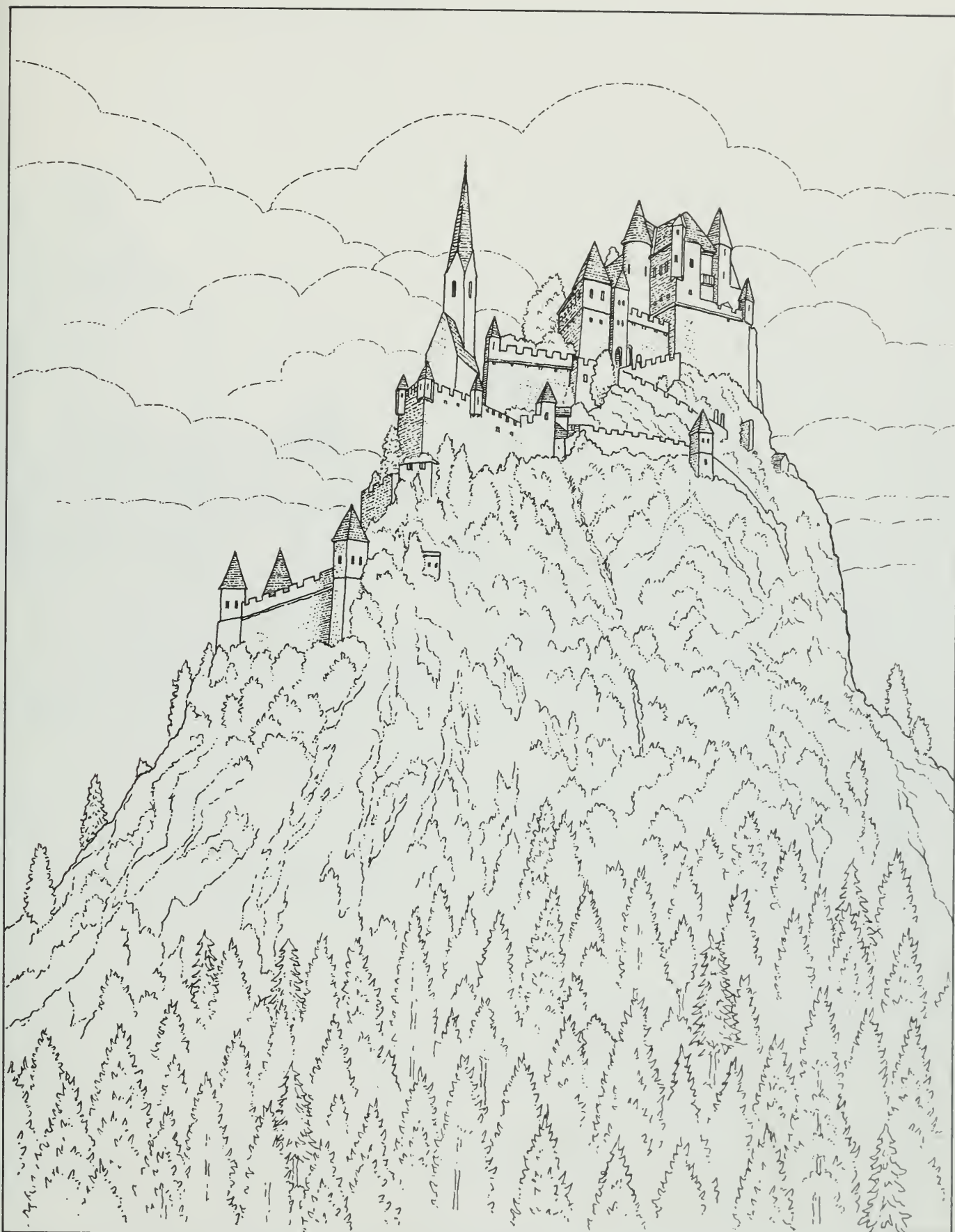




Edinburgh Castle, Scotland. Edinburgh Castle has played as central a role in the history of Scotland as has the Tower of London in English history. Its site, on a rock rising 300 feet above the city, has been fought over for more than 2,000 years. Edinburgh's buildings have been repeatedly battered, razed and restored. Most of the present castle dates from the sixteenth century and after. In 1566 Mary Queen of Scots gave birth to the future James I (VI of Scotland) within this castle.

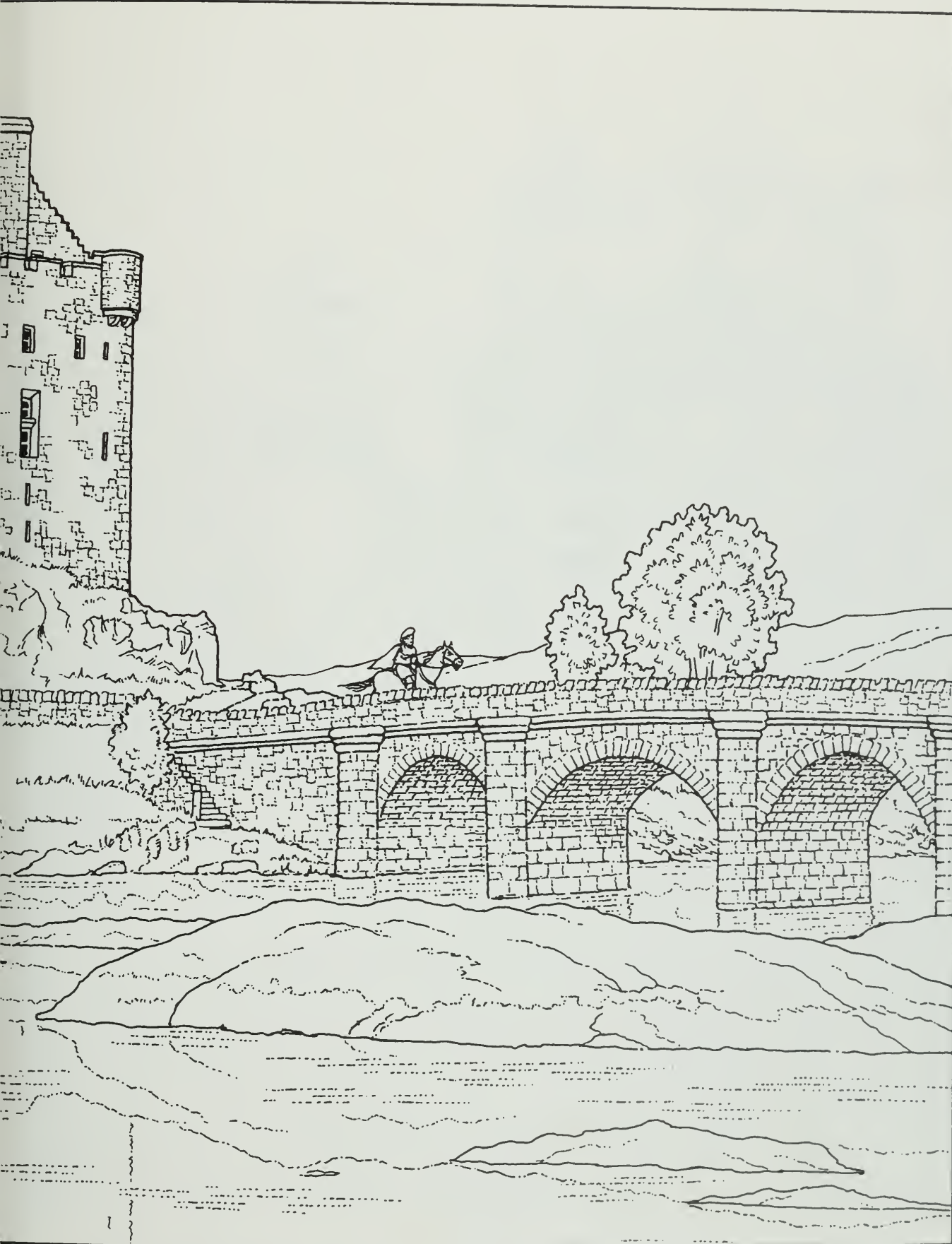


Karlštejn Castle, Czechoslovakia. This beautifully sited castle was begun in 1348 by Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV. The high walls of its towers are defended by timber hoardings. Because of its strength, Karlštejn served as a repository for the crown jewels.



Hochosterwitz, Austria. This commanding hilltop was first fortified in 960. During the Middle Ages, it was held by the Archbishop of Salzburg and the lords of Osterwitz. The present castle was begun in 1570. The road leading to the hilltop is strongly defended by a system of ditches and towers.





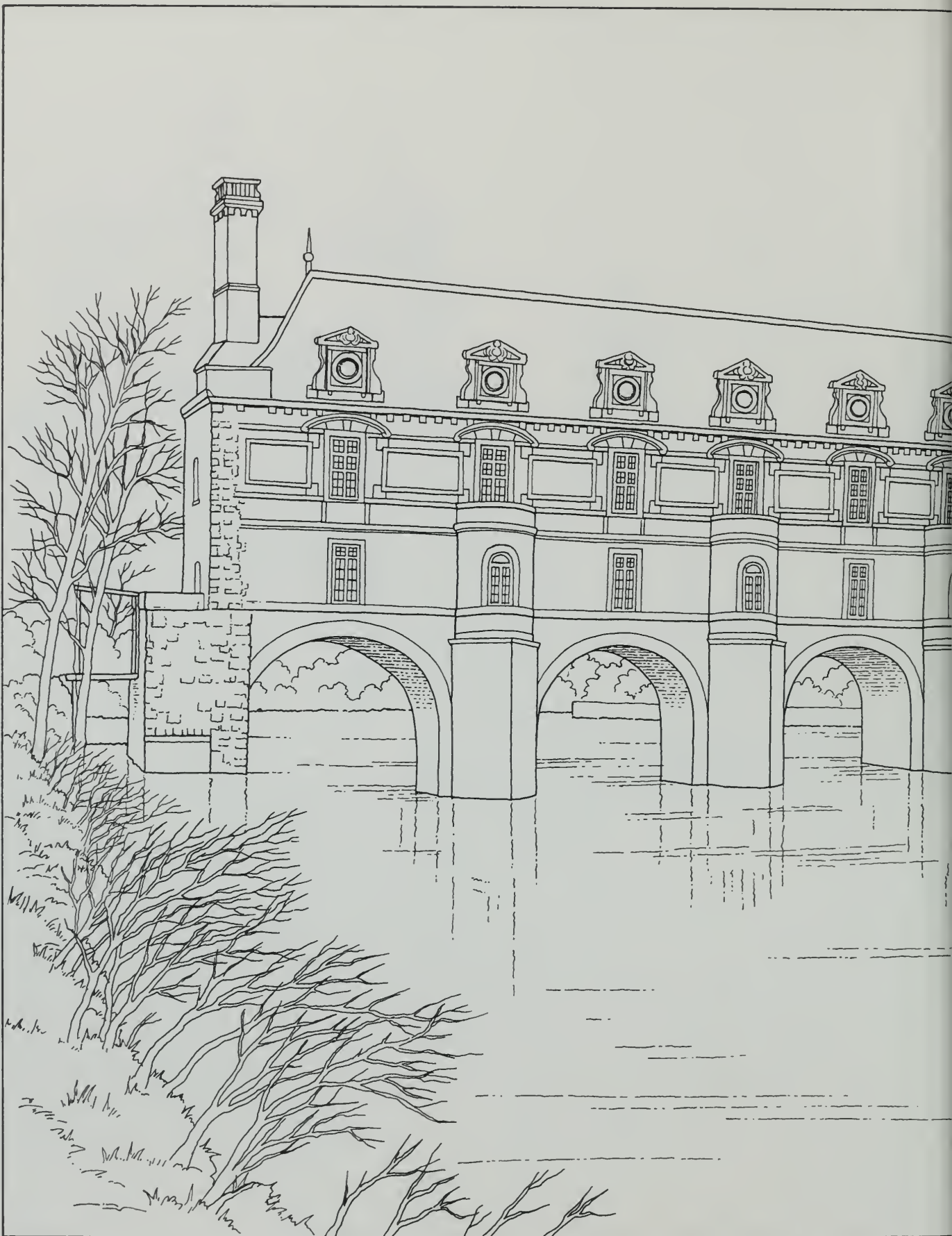
Eilean Donan Castle, Scotland. The island of Donan on the west coast of Scotland commands the waters of Loch Alsh, Loch Duich and Loch Long. Robert Bruce was given refuge here during his wanderings. The castle, held by the MacRaes since 1509, was pounded into rubble by British ships during the Jacobite risings of 1715. It remained in ruins until 1912, when major restoration was begun.

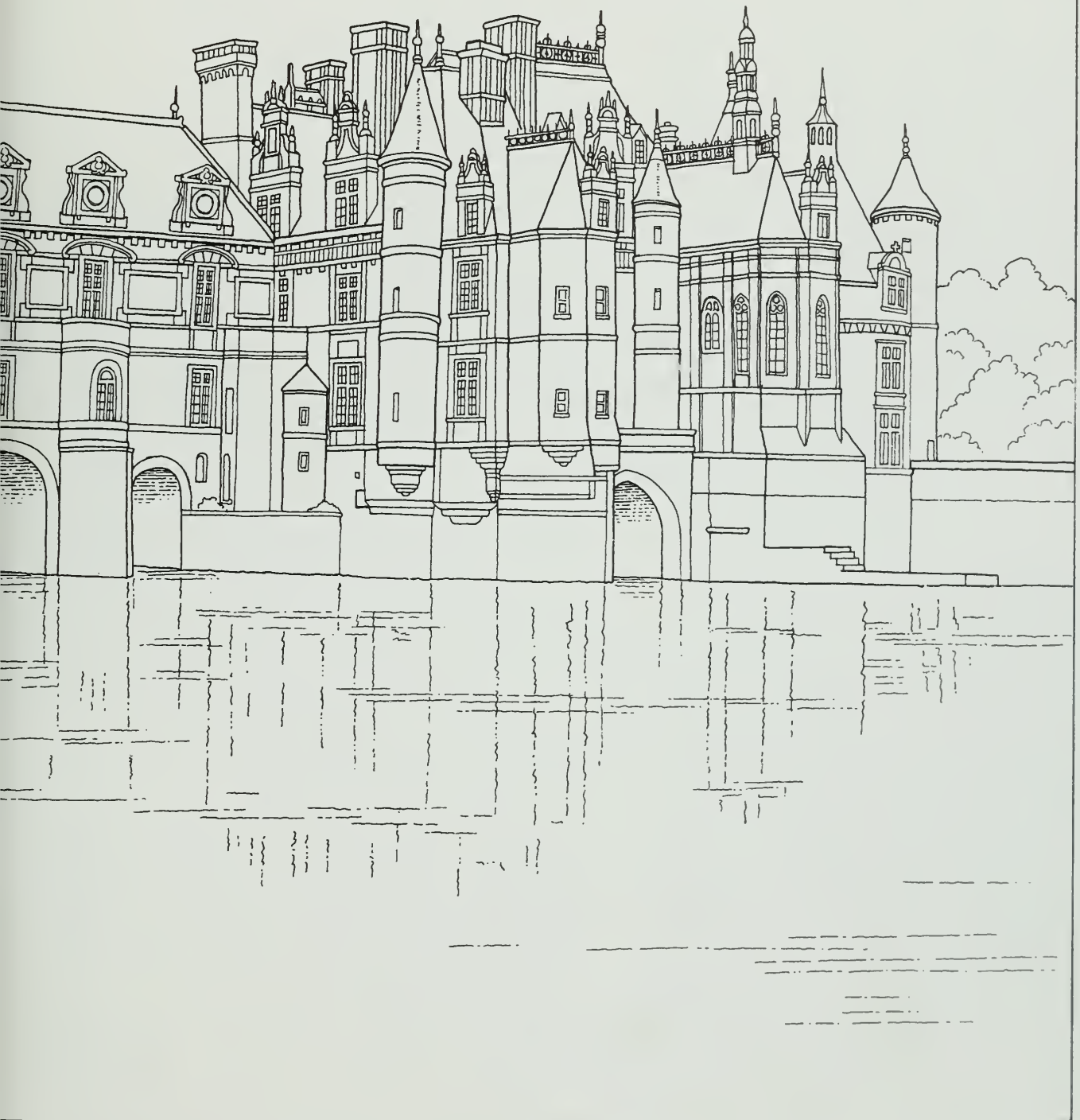


Neuschwanstein, Germany. This wonderful nineteenth-century fantasy was built by Ludwig II of Bavaria, often called "Mad Ludwig" for his indulgences and architectural enthusiasms. Its many towers and beautiful mountaintop siting are intended entirely for romantic effect, not for any defensive purpose.

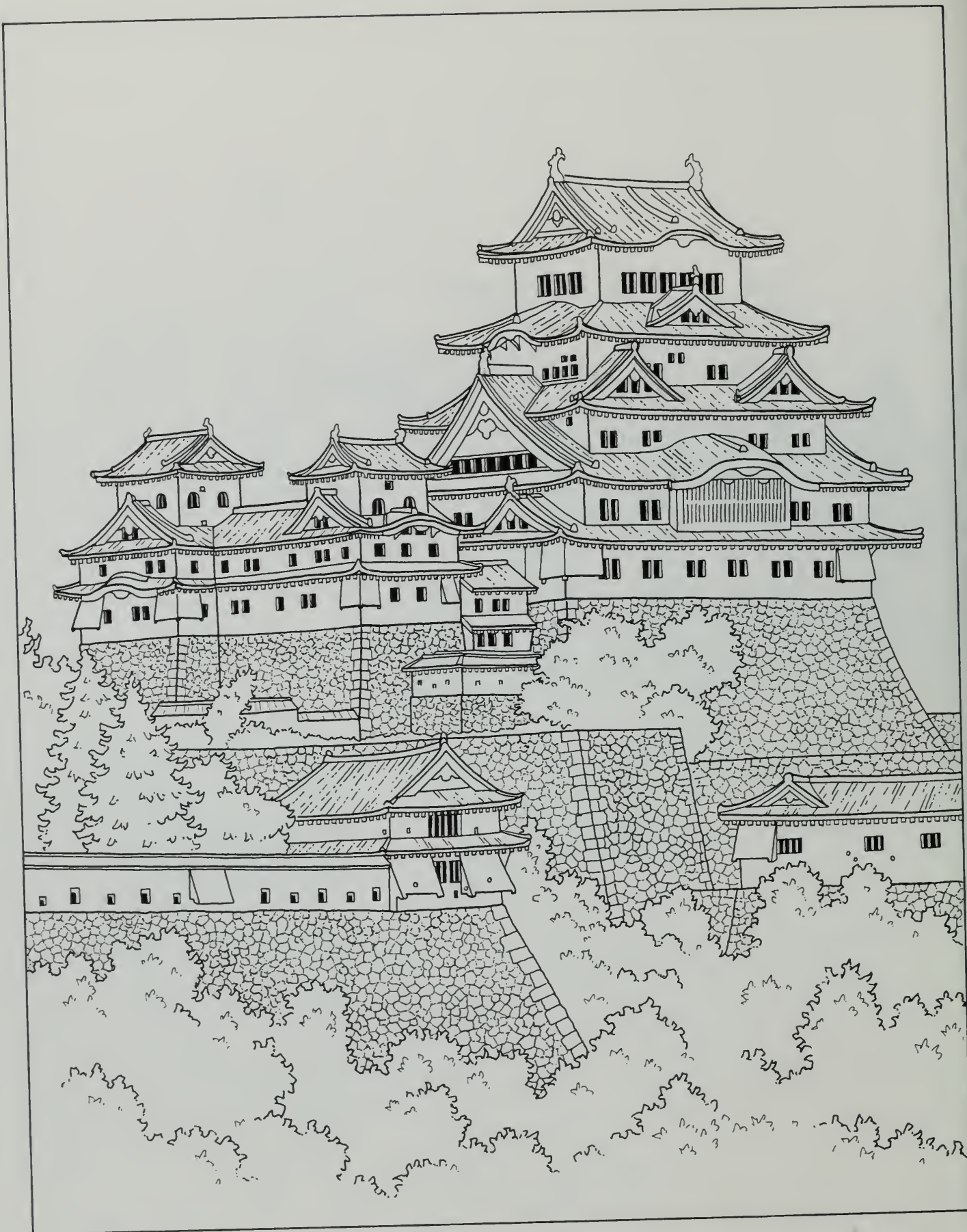


Tower of Belém, Portugal. This ornate fortified tower was built by Francisco d'Arruda in the sixteenth century. It is situated in the Tejo (Tagus) River in the suburbs of Lisbon. The windows, balconies and turrets are decorated in the Manueline style—a special Portuguese transition between the Gothic and the Renaissance. The lower levels of the adjoining platforms contain artillery emplacements.

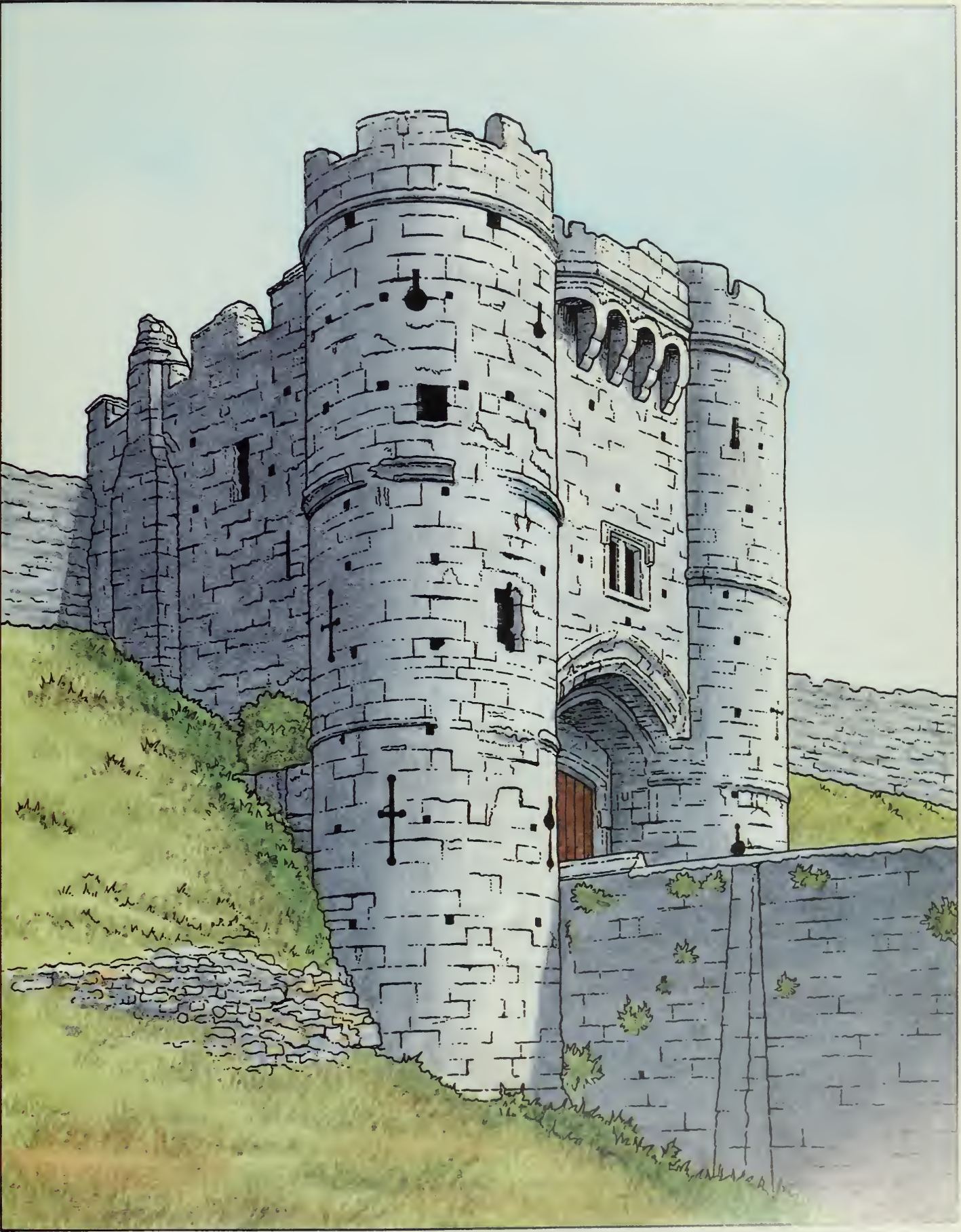




Château de Chenonceau, Touraine, France. While the Renaissance and Baroque palaces of the French nobility were still called *châteaux*, they were no longer *châteaux-forts* (fortified castles) as was Pierrefonds, but became *châteaux de plaisance* (pleasure castles). While Chenonceau, situated on the River Cher, retains such military features as drum towers and the concept of the fortified bridge, they are employed completely for architectural effect rather than defense.



Himeji Castle, Japan. Himeji Castle (west of Kobe), built in the sixteenth century and reconstructed in 1601 and 1956, is perhaps the finest surviving example of Japanese feudal architecture. It was used in the early seventeenth century as a defense against daimyos hostile to the new Tokugawa government. Its five-story donjon is surrounded by a complex system of walls and moats.





CASTLES OF THE WORLD

COLORING BOOK

A.G. SMITH

This carefully researched coloring book offers a fascinating pictorial survey of castles in varying styles from Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and other countries, including Japan. You'll find meticulously accurate depictions—ready for coloring—of 31 magnificent structures, from the early English motte-and-bailey strongholds to the romantic, 19th-century royal residence at Neuschwanstein, built for King Ludwig II of Bavaria.

The finely detailed drawings—each printed in authentic detail on a full page or two-page spread—appear in roughly chronological order and illustrate the architectural development of the castle from the primitive tower on a hill of the eleventh century to the sophisticated Norman castle of the mid-thirteenth century, to later structures that represented a shift from fortress to residential castles. Colorists are invited to recreate the appearance of such famed castles as Windsor and Caernarvon (Great Britain), Blarney (Ireland), the Segovia Alcázar (Spain), Krak des Chevaliers (Syria), Hochosterwitz (Austria), Provins and Pierrefonds (France), and many more. Identifying captions provide concise background information on each structure's history, construction and inhabitants.

This attractive volume offers not only hours of educational entertainment for colorists of all ages, but a fascinating glimpse of the history and architecture of the medieval era.

Original Dover (1986) publication. 31 black-and-white illustrations, including 15 two-page spreads. Full-color illustrations on covers. Publisher's Note. Captions. 48pp. 8¼ × 11. Paperbound.

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